The Irish Times.

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DUBLIN, TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
On This TUESDAY, JANUARY 3rd, 1860,
THE FIRST JUVENILE NIGHT.
For the convenience of persons residing at a distance, and the Juvenile Branches of Families, the performances will commence at 7 o'clock, and be so arranged that the Pantomime will terminate at a quarter past 10 o'clock.
Will be performed the Farce, entitled
SHOCKING EVENTS.
Captain Spohff, ... Mr. C. F. Neville.
Mr. Pogge, ... Mr. Brinsley.
Kitty, ... Mrs. Burkinshaw.
To conclude with the New Grand Christmas Pantomime of
I'M KING OF THE CASTLE; or,
HARLEQUIN PRINCE DIAMOND AND THE PRINCESS BRIGHTEYES.
The Opening written and invented by Alfred Crowquill; the Overture and Music composed, selected, and arranged by Mr. Levey; the Scenery by Mr. Charles Parker, Mr. William Glover, and assistants; the Mechanical Changes, Tricks, &c., invented by Mr. Bradwell.
THE HARLEQUINADE.
Harlequin .. .. Mr. Powell.
Clown .. .. Herr Deani.
Pantaloon .. .. Mr. Joseph Morris.
Columbines .. .. Miss Julia Lamb and Miss Horne.
Doors open at a quarter to Seven; Performance to commence at a quarter past Seven.
Box-office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured. Private Boxes £1 5s.—£1 10s.—£2. Dress Circle 3s. Second do. 2s. Pit 1s. Lower Gallery 6d. Upper Gallery 3d.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
On This TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 3rd, 1860,
The Performance will commence with the celebrated Drama, entitled
THE VAGRANT, HIS WIFE, AND FAMILY.
Pierre Mailliard, - - Mr. G. Vincent.
Therese, - - Miss Annie Parker.
To be succeeded by The Grand Christmas Pantomime, founded on Crofton Croker's celebrated Irish Legend, with Three Original Scenes, from the pen of John Duggan, Esq., of this city, entitled
THE MAN IN THE MOON; or,
DANIEL O'ROURKE AND THE EAGLE.
New Medley Overture and Music Composed, Selected, and Arranged by Mr. M. Connolly. The New Scenery, Celestial and Terrestrial, Designed and Painted by Mr. Weir. The Machinery, Tricks, and Transformations by Messrs. Johnston and Lee. The whole produced under the immediate direction of Mr. H. Webb and Mr. J. Stinton.
GRAND TALISMANIC TRANSFORMATION:
Clown - Mr. H. Wright | Sprites, - The Brothers Ridley
Pantaloon - Mr. Halford | Harlequin, Mr. James Duff
Columbine, Miss Merriton.
To conclude with the laughable Farce, entitled
THE CAPTAIN IS NOT A-MISS.
John Stock, Mr. W. Ellerton.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.

TO-NIGHT. ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
RETURN VISIT
OF THE
CELEBRATED AND ORIGINAL
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
consisting of Ten Performers and Singers, under the sole Direction and Management of Mr. J. W. Raynor.
FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.
THIS EVENING (TUESDAY) and EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Reserved and Numbered Seats .. .. 3s.
Unnumbered Seats .. .. 1s. 6d.
Body of the Hall and Promenade .. .. 1s.
Tickets and Places may be secured at BUSSELL'S Pianoforte Warerooms, Westmoreland-street.
Entrance to Reserved and Unnumbered Seats, Front Entrance, under the Clock; Promenade, Cavendish-row.
The SECOND AND LAST BUT ONE GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 7th, commencing at Half-past Two.
NOTICE.—The New Song, "NELLYGRAY," composed expressly by W. M. BALFE, Esq., for Mr. J. W. Raynor, will be Sung every evening.
Mr. W. P. Collins, Bones, Alto, Prima Donna, and Dancer, will take his Benefit on Thursday next, January 5th.
Secretary, H. MONTAGUE.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
CONCERT ROOMS, BRUNSWICK-STREET.
The Members are informed that the
SECOND GRAND CONCERT
Will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, the 16th JANUARY, 1860,
For which occasion the following eminent Artistes are engaged:—
VOCALISTS:
Mdlle. VICTOIRE BALFE,
Madame BADIA,
Madame FIORENTINI,
Herr REICHART,
Signor TAGLIAFICO,
Mr. M. W. BALFE,
Of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
INSTRUMENTALISTS:
Pianoforte—Mr. BRINLEY RICHARDS.
Violin—Signor SIVORI.
Contra-Basso—Signor BOTTESINI.
Harmonium—Herr ENGEL.
There will be a Ballot on Wednesday, the 11th, and Members having Candidates to propose are requested to forward the necessary information. (By order)
H. BUSSELL, Secretary.
Committee Rooms, 29th December.

ANTIENT CONCERTS.
The SECOND CONCERT will take place on MONDAY EVENING, the 9TH JANUARY, 1860.
PROGRAMME.
Cantata........."The Sons of Art"..........Mendelssohn.
Part Songs {......"Ah! could I with fancy"......Hatton. / ......"The Shepherd's Farewell"......Smart.}
Selection from......"Semiramide"......Rossini.
March....."From the Camp of Silesia"......Meyerbeer.
Quartett....."The deep repose of night"......Mendelssohn.
Irish Melody....."O where's the slave"......(Harmonised).
A Ballot for the admission of Members and Associates will be held on Saturday, the 7th January. The Names of Candidates to be sent to the Secretary, before Four o'clock, on the preceding Wednesday afternoon.
Tickets will be issued to Members and Associates at the Committee-rooms, on THIS and each succeeding day previous to the Concert, from Four to Five o'clock in the afternoon.
Committee Rooms, Great Brunswick-street, 30th December, 1859.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.
Hayden's Oratorio "The Creation," will be sung on Thursday, the 26th day of January, in aid of the funds of "The Parochial Association for the Relief of the Poor of all Denominations," and under the patronage of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and other distinguished personages.
JAMES H. MONAGHAN, Clerk, } Hon. Secs.
Rev. J. T. MACRORY, }
JOHN NORWOOD, }
Cards of admission, price 5s. each, can be procured at the principal music shops.

PRIZE DRAWING OF ONE THOUSAND POUNDS.
IN SHARES OF
£300, £200, £100, £100, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50,
for the Improvement of
BARRINGTON'S HOSPITAL,
LIMERICK,
1860.
TRUSTEES:
Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor-Elect, 1860;
Edward Murphy, Esq., High Sheriff-Elect for 1860.
TREASURER:
The Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limerick.
HONORARY SECRETARY:
Doctor Gore, J.P., 79, George-street, Limerick.
The above Drawing, on the Art Union principle, guaranteed by and under the exclusive control of the Trustees, will take place at the ATHENÆUM, LIMERICK, ON TUESDAY, the 14th day of FEBRUARY, 1860, commencing at Twelve o'clock, in the presence of the Hospital Committee, several Magistrates, and open to the Public.
Application for Tickets to be made *as early as possible to Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor-elect, 116, George-street, Limerick,* enclosing £1, and a stamped envelope, *with the name and address of the Applicant.* The Tickets to be limited to 2,400, at £1 each.
Immediately after the Drawing the Trustees will transmit to the Prizeholders the amounts respectively obtained.
In this Drawing there are Two more Prizes, and One Hundred more chances than in the one lately drawn at Cork.
WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor-Elect } Trustees.
EDWARD MURPHY, High Sheriff-Elect }
W. R. GORE, M.D. and J.P., Surgeon to the Hospital, Honorary Secretary.
Limerick, 16th Dec., '59.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the Partnership hitherto existing between Messrs. RICHARD GREENE and DANIEL M'DOWELL (carrying on the business of Corn Factors and General Commission Agents, at No. 2, Henrietta-Place) is this day Dissolved.
All outstanding Debts to be paid to the said RICHARD GREENE, by whom all debts due by the late Firm will be liquidated.—Dublin, 31st of December, 1859.

RICHARD GREENE begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public that he has Removed to No. 58, BOLTON-STREET (opposite the European Hotel), where he will carry on business as Corn Hay Straw and Potato Factor, &c.—2nd day of Jan. 1860.

THE DUBLIN AND PROVINCIAL CLUB,
38, RUTLAND-SQUARE.
This Club will be open for the inspection of Members, from 1 till 5 o'clock daily.
Gentlemen desirous to join the Club can see the handsome Mansion placed at their disposal, and obtain a Prospectus, on application.
The Prospectus will be forwarded to applicants in the country by their addressing the Secretary.
The Club will be open for the reception of Members on Monday, the 9th January, 1860, when the House Dinners will commence.
Dublin, 1st January, 1860.

CARYSFORT MINING COMPANY (LIMITED),
65, Dame-street, Dublin,
2nd January, 1860.
The half-yearly meeting of the CARYSFORT MINING COMPANY (Limited) was held this day, at their Office, 65, Dame-street, Dublin.
JOHN CONNOLLY, Esq., was called to the Chair.
It was proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Leonard Thornhill, Esq., and Resolved—"That the Report, together with the Statement of Accounts now read, be received, adopted, and circulated amongst the Proprietors."
JOHN CONNOLLY, Chairman.
W. R. FAYLE, Hon. Sec.
Mr. Connolly having left the Chair, and Mr. Dunne having been called thereto, it was proposed by Gervais L. Taylor, Esq., and seconded by Samuel Crampton, Esq., and Resolved—"That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to Mr. Connolly, for his conduct in the Chair, and for his constant attention to the interests of the Company."
JEREMIAH DUNNE, Chairman.
W. R. FAYLE, Hon. Sec.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.
The Committee of the Dublin Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals beg to make an earnest appeal to the friends of humanity for support, to enable them to continue to carry out the objects of a society whose operations continue in active and efficient progress.
The funds to the credit of the society are at present so low that unless a humane public will come forward with that assistance which the society so highly deserves, the committee will most reluctantly be compelled to relinquish their trust, and discontinue their exertions for the alleviation of the sufferings of the brute creation.
The smallest donation or subscription will be thankfully received by any of the committee; by the Bankers, Messrs. La Touche, Castle-street; Messrs. Ball & Co., Henry-street; by the collector, Mr. L. Gaynor; or by the honorary secretary.
(By order of the Committee)
THOMAS F. BRADY, Hon. Secretary.
Office, 48, Lower Sackville-street,
December, 1859.

TO THE UNMARRIED.
IF YOU WISH TO MARRY, send a Stamped addressed Envelope to the Advertiser, who will put you in possession of a SECRET, by means of which you can win the affections of as many of the opposite sex as your heart may desire. This is suitable for either sex; for the old or young, rich or poor, whether of prepossessing appearance or otherwise. Address Mr. T. C. [illegible], [illegible] street, London.

IRISH AUXILIARY TO THE COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.
MEETINGS will be held, God willing, as follow:—
In the SCHOOLHOUSE, MOUNT BROWN, on THIS (TUESDAY) Evening, January 3rd, at half-past Seven o'clock.
In the FREE CHURCH SCHOOLHOUSE, SUMMER-STREET, on WEDNESDAY Evening, January 4th, at Seven o'clock.
In the LECTURE-ROOM of the EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BAGGOT-STREET, on THURSDAY Evening, January 5th, at Seven o'clock.
In LADY HARBERTON'S SCHOOLHOUSE, GLOUCESTER-STREET, on FRIDAY Evening, January 6th, at Three o'clock.
(Please note the day of Meeting in Lady Harberton's Schoolhouse has been changed from Tuesday to Friday, as above.)
The Rev. FREDERICK A. O'MEARA, LL.D., Twenty-one Years a Missionary among the Indians at Lake Huron, will attend as a Deputation.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS for the SOCIETY, and SPECIAL DONATIONS for the Fund in aid of FATHER CHINIQUY and his people are earnestly requested, and will be thankfully received by the Rev. HENRY M. FIRST, Secretary, at the Office of the Society, 17, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholic Friends, come to the Discussion in the TOWNSEND-STREET CLASS, on TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 3, 1860, at half-past seven.
Subject:—"Who is the Head of the Church—the Pope in Rome, or Dr. Yore's Deified Host in Arran-quay, or Christ in Heaven?"
Does not St. Paul say of Christ that the Father "hath made Him head over all the Church, which is His body;" "we in all things grow up in Him who is the head, even Christ;" "as Christ is the head of the Church;" "and He is the head of the body, the Church"?—(Eph. i. 22; iv. 15; v. 23; Col. i. 18, Dr. Cullen's Bible.)
Why cannot Dr. Cullen or his priests give one text to show that the Bishop of Rome is or can be head in the place of Christ.
Boniface VIII. states:—"We desire, say, define, pronounce that to be subject to the Roman Pontiff is altogether necessary to salvation for every human creature."
"The fifth Lateran Council under Leo X. renewed and approved of this extravagant."—(M. Can. L. T. 1, vi. c. iv., Col. 1605).
Baronius says—"All agree to this save those who, by their disagreement fall from the Church." (Ant. 1053, Tom. xi. Rom. 1605.)
If the host in Arran-quay be Christ in body and person on earth, ought it not be the head of the Church? or are there two heads on earth?
Should the dead host be adored as the living Christ?
Can a lifeless sacrament be the Almighty Saviour?
Is that host bread or God?
Have you ever compared Baruch vi., in Dr. Cullen's Bible, with the illuminations of the Forty Hours' Adoration, and the processions of the lifeless wafer host in the Roman Catholic chapels?

TURKISH BATH COMPANY OF DUBLIN, (LIMITED.)
EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.
Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company, will be held at the Board Room of the Company, LINCOLN-PLACE, in the City of Dublin, at the hour of One o'clock in the Afternoon of THURSDAY, the 12th day of January next, 1860, for the purpose of fixing the number and qualifications of future Directors.
Dated this 31st day of December, 1859.
BROWN, CRAIG, & CO., Secretaries.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
BALLINASLOE FAIR.
14th JANUARY, 1860, A SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN
(At the usual 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Fares)
Will leave the BROADSTONE TERMINUS, at 5 o'clock morning, calling as follows:—

Maynooth,	5.35 A.M.	Mullingar,	7. 0 A.M.
Kilcock,	5.45 "	Castletown,	7.16 "
Enfield,	6. 5 "	Streamstown,	7.25 "
Hill of Down,	6.28 "	Moate,	7.38 "
Killucan,	6.40 "	Athlone,	8. 0 "

And arrive in Ballinasloe about half-past 8 o'clock morning.
Third-Class Passengers will be Booked by the Up and Down Trains leaving Ballinasloe at 2.18 p.m., for Stations at which these Trains [illegible] per Company's Time Table.
N.B.—Th[illegible] Reduced Rates will be charged for the conveyance of Live Stock [illegible] Ballinasloe.—

Per Waggon.		Per Waggon.	
To Mullingar,	20s.	To Kilcock,	28s.
" Killucan	24s.	" Maynooth	30s.
" Hill of Down	25s.	" Dublin	35s.
" Enfield	26s.		

Special Trains will be in readiness at Ballinasloe, for the conveyance of Cattle.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin,
29th December, 1859.

Appeals.

WESLEYAN SAILORS' BETHEL,
LOMBARD-STREET, DUBLIN.
The Trustees of the above Place of Worship, feeling that the time has arrived when it is necessary to make a more than ordinary effort for the extinction of the debt which has hitherto so much retarded their operations, beg respectfully to call your attention to the following statement:—
The Bethel was erected principally for the benefit of Mariners frequenting the Port of Dublin, and their families. The undertaking was commenced by the kind aid of a few liberal individuals, but, as the full cost was not then subscribed, the chapel was unavoidably opened subject to a debt, which, by the subsequent completion of the commodious Scool-room, and other causes, has now accumulated to upwards of £220.
Ever since its erection the Religious Services of this Bethel have been supplied by the Ministers of the Wesleyan connexion, aided by Lay Assistants, and these Services have been gratuitously rendered, inasmuch as the Collections in the Chapel, and the Contributions of the various friends of the Bethel, have been wholly absorbed in the payment of the rent, interest on debt, and incidental expenses.
The ministrations of the Gospel in the Bethel may, therefore, be regarded as Missionary efforts to extend spiritual benefits to mariners and their families, as well as to assist in spreading the Gospel of Jesus Christ in a densely populated district of the metropolis.
The Trustees, therefore, feel the more confidence in appealing to the Christian public towards the liquidation of the debt on this Missionary Church, so as to enable them to maintain a place of worship in which the Gospel is preached (to all who desire to avail themselves of it) free of charge.
There is also a large and flourishing Sunday School conducted on the premises.
The Trustees hope that this appeal may result in so large a reduction (if not in the total extinction) of the debt, that they may be saved the necessity of making any special appeal for the time to come.
The following contributions have already been received:—James Carson, Esq., £10; Alexander Hall, Esq., £10; Thomas Henshaw, Esq., £10; Theodore Cronhelm, Esq., £10; Samuel Davis, Esq., £10; Alexander Parker, Esq., £5; Maurice Brooks, Esq., £2; Robert Smith, Esq., £1; Robert Gray, Esq., £1; Asken Morrison, Esq., £1.
Further contributions will be thankfully received by the Rev. Wallace M'Mullen, 8, Lower Abbey-street; or by
THEODORE CRONHELM, Hon. Treasurer.
9, Eustace-street.

LUNACY AND ITS MISERIES.—A Gentleman, a respectable retired officer of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, has in the providence of God been lately afflicted with Lunacy. He was his sister's only support; and the expenses of the Commission being as considerable in his case as in cases of more enlarged resources, his income must be entirely absorbed for two years to come, in order to meet these expenses and provide for his maintenance in an asylum. Meantime, his sister is reduced to absolute destitution. There are other features in this case which may be known upon inquiry, which render it one of peculiar hardship, as well as deep distress. It is earnestly hoped that the Christian Public, with their proverbial benevolence, may render some effective assistance, so as to save this lady from her only resource otherwise, seeking a refuge in the Workhouse. Contributions will be most thankfully received by W. N. Hancock, Esq., LL.D, Lunacy Office, Four Courts; Rev. J. Quinton, St. Catherine's Church; W. Forster, Esq., Crow-street; and Rev. C. S. Stanford, St. Thomas', Marlborough-street.

THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE
for the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages.
Office, 9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
The Committee of the above Society beg to call attention to the following kind and timely offer which has been made to the Society:—
"3rd December, 1859.
"I hereby offer a donation of £5 to the Protestant Orphan Refuge on condition that *nine other individuals* do contribute each a like sum before the termination of this month, to form the nucleus of a fund to be raised for providing a Training Establishment for the Society's Apprentice Class, similar to that of the P. O. S. in Percy-place.
"Payment not to be required of any party unless the £50 be realised in strict accordance with the specified condition."
The Committee would observe, that the want of an establishment in town, where the orphans of an age to be apprenticed, could be placed for a few months' training under the immediate care of the Committee, has long been felt, and with the increasing number of orphans now in the Society cannot well be dispensed with any longer. At present the Committee are obliged to locate these orphans with families here and there, in various parts of the city. This plan, however practicable for a comparatively small number is obviously attended with considerable disadvantages, which the contemplated institution would entirely remove.
It is earnestly hoped that the friends of the Protestant Orphan will enable the Committee to secure the above offer, by promptly contributing the required amount.
B. GIBSON, Clk., } Hon.
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk., } Secs.
Already received—Hugh M[illegible]well, Esq., £5; J. J. Davis, Esq., £5; A Friend per Miss O., £5; Anonymous, Tullahmore, £5; Gen. His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, £5; Rev. R. Frizelle, £5; Gen. Sir John Eustace, £5; Mrs. Duff, £5; Rev. B. Gibson, £5; Mrs. Frizelle, £5; J. R. Cooke, Esq., £1; H. Purdon, Esq., M.D., Belfast £5; Colonel Sinclair, £5; F. A. Trench, Esq., £5.

Legal Posting.

In re John Lee, Bankrupt.
ALL Outstanding Debtors to this Estate are requested to pay forthwith, at our Office, 2, COLLEGE-GREEN, Dublin, the Amounts of their respective Accounts.
After this notice, proceedings will be instituted against those remaining unpaid.
BROWN, CRAIG, AND CO.,
Agents and Accountants,
2, COLLEGE-GREEN.

Lodgings.

TO BE LET, in a highly-respectable locality, within five minutes' walk of the General Post-office, a Front and Back Drawing-room, Unfurnished, with Kitchen, Coal-vault, and attendance, if required. Or, one or two gentlemen can be accommodated with Sitting-room and Bed-room Furnished, with attendance, and partial Board. The Apartments are large, airy, and neat.
For address apply to "S. B. M.," at the Office of this Paper.

Money.

MONEY ADVANCED.
Merchants, Tradesmen, and others, can be accommodated with Cash, in small amounts and upwards, on Personal or other Security, at a moderate rate of Interest, to be repaid by instalments, as may be agreed on. The amount advanced in full.
All business applications will be negociated, and early attention given.—Address to WILLIAM HYDE, 20, LAMPETER-STREET, London N.

Education.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL OF TUAM,
A.D. 1570.
PATRON:—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
HEAD MASTER:—Henry C. Murphy, B.A., Ex. T.C.D.
The Public Examination of the Pupils of this School was held on the 22nd December. Parents are requested to take notice that business will be resumed (D.V.), on the 16th January.
A prospectus containing full information as to terms, &c. &c. can be obtained, on application to the Head Master.
10th January, 1860.

DUBLIN TRADERS' ALLIANCE MART.
MATTING MATTING [illegible]
C. BOWEN,
[illegible] UPPER ABBEY-STREET.
The best Oil Cloth, Carpets and Matting Factory in Ireland. [illegible]

Insurances.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
WITH WHICH ARE UNITED THE
"ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICES— {345, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; / 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND / 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.}
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING
HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TRUSTEES.
WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.
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JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN.
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C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
EDWARD LEE, Esq., 42, Bryanstone square.
Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Canon-street, City.
Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Hailbury College.
CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq., 10, Serle-street Lincoln' Inn.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.
AUDITORS.
WELBORE ELLIS, Esq., Royal Exchange Buildings.
LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq., 20, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctor's Commons.
STANDING COUNSEL.
W. T. S. DANIEL, Esq., Q.C., 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.
BANKERS.
Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS', 1, Lombard-street, City.
PHYSICIAN.
P. M. ROGER, M.G., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.
SURGEON.
EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital; and 13, St. Thomas'-street, Southwark.
ACTUARY.
EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY, F.S.S.
This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an Income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
SPECIAL FEATURES.
ASSURANCE POLICIES RENDERED ADDITIONALLY VALUABLE.
The following SPECIAL AND PECULIAR FEATURES *have been adopted by this Society in order to render its Policies additionally valuable as Securities; and to offer to the Insured, in the event of unforeseen difficulties arising, means whereby their Policies may be saved from forfeiture. With the Exception of the first, these Features apply only to ordinary Insurers on the whole term of Life Scale, whose age at the time of entry did not exceed 55 years, and who have paid to the Society not less than four years' premiums.*
1. POLICIES NOT VOID BY LIMITS OF RESIDENCE BEING EXCEEDED. If, after a Policy has been *bona fide* assigned, the Life Insured exceeds the limits of residence without the necessary permission having first been obtained, the Holder will not, on that account, lose his interest in the Assurance, provided he informs the Society of the circumstance within ten days of its becoming known to him, and pays the extra rate required for the additional risk.
2. SUSPENSION OF PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS. In the event of an Insurer being unable, from some temporary cause, to pay the next premium, the Directors, upon application being made within the days of grace, will, under certain fixed conditions, extend the time for payment, for any period not exceeding six months, without requiring the Insured to procure a Medical Certificate of health, or subjecting the Policy to the risk of forfeiture.
3. FREE POLICIES. In the event of a with-profit Insurer, who has not received *cash* bonuses, being unable from any cause to keep up his Policy, the Directors will grant him a FREE POLICY, that is, a Policy *exempted from future payments,* for such a sum as 40 per cent. of the total premiums he may have paid would insure; or, if insured without profits, for such a sum as 35 per cent., of the premiums paid would insure. Thus—Suppose a with-profit Insurer 29 years of age, after having paid say £100 in Premiums, is unable longer to continue his payments, and desires to exchange his present Policy for a Free Policy; the Directors would (provided he had not received any cash bonuses) grant him one, for such a sum as a Single Premium of £40 will insure at age 29, namely, about £100, being *the whole amount of Premiums he would have paid.* Free Policies at other ages would be granted on the same principle.
4. SURRENDER OF POLICIES FOR CASH. Should circumstances render it preferable, Insurers may receive a liberal sum in cash for the surrender of their Policies to the Society.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.
AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:
DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk; WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin.

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THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE, MARY'S-ABBEY.
JOHN FLEMING intimates to his Customers that he has rebuilt the above concerns, and hopes for a continuance of their patronage.
BREAKFASTS, LUNCHES, SOUPS, SANDWICHES, &c.
HOT JOINTS, from One till Six o'clock, consisting of Roast Beef, Boiled Beef, Corned Beef, Roast Mutton, Veal, Ham, and everything in season. The Charges will be as usual—Lunch, 6d., 7d., 8d., and 9d.; Breakfast, 6d., 8d., 1s., and 1s. 3d. The Cold Meats are of the very best description; sold out in any quantity to suit purchasers.
AUCTIONS SUPPLIED.

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WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises. Having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Glukman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.
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The advantages of this article in the ever-pointed pencil form, which can be refilled, when required, and writes indelibly upon linen and other fabrics with the facility of a common black lead pencil must be obvious to all accustomed to use Fluid Marking Ink with a pen. For Gardeners' use, in marking lables, sticks, &c., it is invaluable, mere exposure to light rendering it permanent. To be had retail of all chemists, stationers, &c., with holder complete, price ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE, and Wholesale of the Agent, H. W. CROWHURST, 7, FOWNES'-STREET DUBLIN.

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IF YOU WANT A GENUINE PINCH OF SNUFF,
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Trains arrive from Dublin almost every hour in the day.
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NO EXTRA CHARGES.

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Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaiba, or any of those active compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in dangerous complaints. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.
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Respectfully dedicated to his Pupils,
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On a Superior Principle, and much lower price than any other Establishment.

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Has on hand a choice collection of WATCHES and JEWELLERY, suited for the present Season, which he offers on a reduced scale till the end of January, 1860.
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Watches taken in exchange. Gold and Silver bought.
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The largest and most unique assortment of Elegant Gifts, suitable for the present season, at
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Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers.

GEORGE M'NALLY,
(Late of No. 57, Dame-street,)
Goldsmith and Jeweller,
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Begs respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and his numerous kind Patrons, that he has entered into Partnership, and made arrangements with a first-class London Manufacturer, whereby he is enabled to offer to the Public the most unique and magnificent assortment of Fine Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Chains, &c., &c., in the city; all of which, being purchased for Cash, he will dispose of at such prices as to defy competition by any other house in the trade.
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Set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubys, Opals, and various other precious Gems, Pink, Coral and Diamond Suits, plain Gold Ornaments, now so fashionable; Silver and Electro-plate, &c.
Our Stock at present is one of the most varied and best selected in the City, and being purchased in the London and Continental Markets, for Cash, we are enabled to sell at prices not to be found at other houses.
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WHERE EVERY VARIETY OF FARINACEOUS FOOD OFFERED FOR SALE IS, OF ITS KIND, THE *PUREST* AND *FINEST* PROCURABLE.
Goods forwarded to all parts of the City and Suburbs.
PLEASE OBSERVE,
TERMS—CASH IN THE STORE OR ON DELIVERY.
All Sacks and Bags Charged for till Returned.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—
FLOUR, best whites, for Pastry and Puddings, 2s. 6d. per stone.
Do., superfine; for making Bread, .. 2s. to 2s. 2d.
WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s. 8d.
Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards.
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Custom-House Steam Mills,
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GENTLEMEN,
I beg to inform you that I have erected French Birr Stones and the necessary Machinery, on the most improved principle, for the GRINDING of WHEAT, &c., on Commission.
I wish also to intimate that having a never-failing supply of Water, together with a large Head and Fall, a certainty of Grinding may be calculated on.
I have also very large Storage, which my Customers can use rent free.
SAMUEL DAVIS,
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THOMAS BRIDGFORD AND SON
Beg to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland to the undermentioned choice collection of SEED POTATOES, for early planting, viz:—
Ash-leaved Kidney.
Ormskirk do.
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THOMAS BRIDGFORD AND SON
Beg to offer the following varieties of Prize Cucumbers and Melons at the following prices per packet for Cash:—

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Captivation	1s	Reliance, Yellow Flesh	1s
Manchester Prize	1s	Golden Gage	1s
Champion of England	1s	Green Gages	1s
Essex Hero	1s	Black Rock	1s
Sion House	1s	Pine Apple	1s
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And, Nurseries, SPAFIELD, SANDYMOUNT-AVENUE.

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T. BRIDGFORD and SON beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland, that they have just received direct from one of the largest Nurseries in London the largest and best assorted stock of Greenhouse Plants, comprising the finest varieties of Ericas, Camellias, Azaleas, &c., &c.,
ever offered to the notice of the Public in this country. They have been all selected with the greatest care by Mr. Bridgford himself while in London, are now offered at moderate prices.
An early inspection of this really fine stock is respectfully solicited.
SPAFIELD NURSERY, BALL'S-BRIDGE,
Coroner of Sandymount-avenue, and
48, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
3d November, 1858.

COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.—
FINEST PICKED JAMAICA COFFEE,
Rich, piquant flavour — a rare description,
Kept for Connoisseurs only.
FINEST JAMAICA MIXED WITH FINEST COSTA RICA,
possessing great strength and fine flavour,
particularly suited for Economists.
These Coffees being roasted under our immediate superintendence, our customers can always rely upon getting Coffee in the highest perfection at our shops.
THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE,
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AND 18, WEXFORD-STREET.
GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO.,
TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS.

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GROCER, TEA, COFFEE, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
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Successor to Mr. ROBERT HANNA, 15, Henry-street.
Goods delivered daily in any part of the city or suburbs.
T. Y. begs to call particular attention to *his present Stock of Wines,* which will be found of the *best quality,* and at *the most moderate prices.*
Goods packed in the best manner, and forwarded without delay.
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GINGER WINE.
BEWLEY, EVANS, and CO. are desirous of bringing before the public their GINGER WINE, an article upon which they have bestowed considerable care and attention, and which, if more generally known, would, they feel confident, supply the place of many more expensive Wines. It is a valuable stomachic, and peculiarly adapted for invalid and family use.
Sold wholesale by
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
23, MARY-STREET;
And Retail by all Grocers and Wine Merchants throughout the country.

NUNN'S MADE MUSTARD.
This excellent article is prepared by a peculiar process, by which the pungent properties of the Essential Oil are fully retained, and the flavour of the Mustard is just as fresh to the palate after the lapse of years as if it were made on the instant.
Setting aside the great superiority it possesses over anything of the kind now in use, it has great claims on the score of economy, as it is a notorious fact that one half the consumption of Mustard is wasted from its turning bad, both before and after mixing for use.
Sold, in pots, price 1s. and 1s. 6d. each, by
JOHN O'BRIEN,
(Late of J. G. Rolleston & Co.'s),
Chemists, Druggists, and Perfumers,
35, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

ROCKING HORSES.—
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
NEW TOYS AND GAMES.
JOHN LAWRENCE,
THE CIVET CAT BAZAAR,
39, GRAFTON-STREET.

MOST IMPORTANT.—NOTICE TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.—Dressing Case, Work Box, and Portable Writing Desk Manufactory, 12, ANGLESEA-STREET.—G. WESTMORE, late Manufacturer to Messrs. Austen, of 65, Andrew-street, and Mr. [illegible], of Grafton-street, having now opened the above Manufactory, will be enabled to supply Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Portable Desks, Cardivin, Plate Chests, Tea Caddies, Despatch Boxes, Stationery Cases, and every article in the above branch, in the most superior manner, with the best materials, and on the most reasonable terms.
N.B.—Repairs punctually and carefully attended to.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.
The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very conveniently fixed, and never becomes loose, [illegible] order; and the Bedstead, while put together, is remarkably firm.
Manufactured solely at the
SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE,
Where inspection is invited of a large and varied stock.

BROWN BROTHERS' PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSORY and other CHAIRS.
Patent [illegible] Couch, patent Carriage Field Bed, [illegible] Easy Chair and Chair, all of Wrought Iron, adapted for home or foreign use, and for invalids. [illegible] London.

Wants.

GOVERNESS.—A Lady of the Highest Respectability is desirous of procuring a situation as GOVERNESS, where the children do not exceed fifteen years of age. The course of instruction comprises English, Music, French, and Fancy Work. Advertiser would not object to assist a lady in housekeeping, where she would be considered as one of the family. Terms moderate, and references unexceptionable.—Address "B. A." Office of the IRISH TIMES.

A STEADY, Active Young WOMAN will go as Housemaid or Nurse, who understands her business perfectly well in either capacity. A good Needlewoman, and can do up Finery in the neatest manner; can be highly recommended by her last mistress.
Address 19, Henry-street, for "M. B."

AS General Indoor Servant, a steady, respectable man, who understands his business perfectly; has long and satisfactory discharges; has no objection to town or country; can be highly recommended by the last family he has lived with. Any commands for "T. H.," 18, Stephen's-green, North, will be attended to.

Wanted.

WANTED—For a short distance from Town, a General Servant, where another is kept—one who would undertake a large Washing and making up of Linen, and who could Milk a Cow.
Apply, personally, between 12 and 2 o'clock, this day, at 2, Dawson-street.

28, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN,
ESTABLISHED FOR THE SALE OF REAL
TURKEY CARPETS,
VELVET PILE, BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY, KIDDERMINSTER,
DUTCH, HEMP, and
STAIR CARPETINGS;
DRUGGETS, VICTORIA FELTS,
HEARTH RUGS, OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, MATS, TABLE COVERS, &c., &c.
At lower prices than any other house in the trade.
W. H. CLIFT, Proprietor.

SEWING MACHINES
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Messrs. SINGER and CO., of New York, wish to intimate to their Friends and the Public, that they have opened an Agency for the Sale of their "GENUINE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES," at 69, Grafton-street, Dublin, which they have fitted up at very great expense. It is useless to lavish praise on these Machines, having been used in every branch of Trade—namely, Shirt, Mantle, and Cap Making, Tailoring, Boot and Shoe Manufacture, and Saddlery—they have been found to do the work to the great satisfaction of those parties using them. The Ladies are requested to call and see the "NEW FAMILY MACHINE," which has just arrived, in operation, the exhibition being always courteously made, and no one is importuned to purchase.
GEORGE F. BENNETT,
Sole Agent for Ireland,
69, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE INVERNESS AND CLYDE CAPES
FOR
ONE POUND FIVE EACH.
Those fashionable articles of Dress, in a great variety of materials, cut and made by ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO. (the Coat Makers), of Grafton-street. The above extremely low prices are for PROMPT CASH.
We also beg to call special attention to a novelty we have introduced this month, being an adaptation from the CAPE of the IMPERIAL GUARD, the Sleeve Cape, continuing all the way round, the effect produced being extremely elegant.
ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO.,
71, GRAFTON-STREET.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, Ready-made & made to Order, 10 per cent. under City prices, at
WEBB & COMPANY'S,
10, 11, and 12, CORN-MARKET.
WINTER TROUSERS from Ten Shillings and Threepence, to Twenty-one Shillings.
WINTER WALKING COATS, Nineteen Shillings and Ninepence; with Vest and Trousers to match, Thirty-three Shillings.
SUPERFINE WINTER TWEED COATS, Twenty-five Shillings; with Vest and Trousers to match, Forty-five Shillings.
WINTER OVERCOATS in the named varieties.
INVERNESS, HIGHLAND, AND BALMORAL CAPES.
THE ORDER DEPARTMENT we recommend for *Dress Clothing.* In it we make no additional charge.
WINTER HOSIERY, comprising Printed *Flannel Shirts; Red, White, and Blue Flannel Vests; Flannel Drawers,* Guernsey Vests and Drawers; Hose, Gloves, &c., &c.
GENTLEMEN'S Silk Handkerchiefs, Ties, &c.
HATS AND CLOTH CAPS.
AT
WEBB & COMPANY'S,
Tailoring and Outfitting Warerooms,
10, 11, & 12, CORN-MARKET.

TROUSERS.—I have made ease in fit combined with perfection of Style, my peculiar study; hence my Trousers press nowhere, but yield with elasticity to all the movements of the body. The practical ability I have personally acquired enables me to challenge competition in fit and style, while my mode of management admits of my selling a superior article for 20s. which cannot be equalled.
AMBROSE KEOGH,
32, ANNE-STREET (one door from Grafton-street).

O'CONNOR AND HOPPER,
MILITARY AND MERCHANT TAILORS,
21, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN,
Beg to return many sincere thanks to their Military and other patrons for their very kind support, and it shall be their study to merit a continuance of same, by unremitting attention, and providing the best materials.
O'C. & H., having conducted business in one of the largest Military Clothing Establishments in this city for several years, ensure to Gentlemen favouring them with their custom the advantage of the best Clothing, Cut in the latest Fashion, both Civil and Military, at such low prices as will be found on trial to give full satisfaction.
Mess and Servants Liveries furnished at prices allowing the small est possible profit.

CONFIRMATION IN THE PARISH CHURCH, BELFAST.—Yesterday (Sunday) the annual confirmation was held in the Parish Church of St. Anne's by the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore, after the forenoon service. The congregation on the occasion was large, and the number of young persons who presented themselves for confirmation far exceeded that of former years. The Morning Service was read by the Rev. Wm. Anderson, and the Lessons by the Rev. Wm. M'Ilwain. At the close of the service the Lord Bishop ascended the pulpit and delivered an appropriate address to those seeking confirmation, after which his Lordship proceeded to confirm those who were in attendance publicly to take upon themselves the vows made for them in their baptizm. After the performance of the solemn ceremony, the Lord's Supper was administered, it being the usual day—the first Sunday in the month—on which it is partaken of in all the Episcopalian Churches. The majority of those who had been confirmed, as well as several other members of the congregation, remained to commemorate the death of the Saviour of mankind.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

On Friday afternoon, one of the most melancholy accidents that have for some time occurred took place on the Mersey, by which more than 20 lives have been sacrificed. From inquiries made last evening, we have been enabled to gather the following particulars:—It appears that a vessel called the Grand Trianon, commanded by Captain Henry Clarke, left the Birkenhead Dock yesterday morning at high water, and anchored near the middle of the river, opposite Rock Ferry. She is an emigrant ship, bound for Adelaide. A number of men were on board, consisting of riggers and other artizans, who had been employed in various ways in fitting up the ship and getting her ready for sea. These men having competed the work on board ship, were desirous of going ashore, and with this object in view availed themselves of a boat that came alongside. The boat belonged to Thomas Mackey, a man well known as a boatman on the river. With regard to the exact number of persons on board there are various statements, but, so far as can at present be ascertained, the number must have been at least 26 or 27; some of the survivors estimate it as high as 30. It was intended that the boat should run into what is called the Cockle-hole, near the Brunswick Dock, and land her passengers. A strong breeze was blowing at the time from the south-west, with rather a heavy sea, the tide being on the ebb. The boat, which was under sail, approached to within a short distance of the Brunswick pier, when a sea struck her and she shipped some water. Immediately afterwards she gave a lurch and filled, and, as one of the survivors expressed himself, "she went from under them." All the occupants of the boat were thus thrown into the water, and, as may readily be imagined, a fearful scene ensued. Owing to the heavy sea, the unfortunate men could do little towards saving themselves, and the struggles of most of them were of brief duration. The accident having been observed by several persons on the Brunswick pier, two boats put off immediately to render assistance. One of them was manned by James Godsoe, Thomas Slack, William Minshall, and William Reece, and by dint of great exertion they reached the scene of the catastrophe. The boat picked up Captain H. Clarke, the commander of the ship; Thomas Killing, a labourer, Thomas Mackay, the owner of the boat, and a man unknown, supposed to be a rigger. All of them, except the last-named, were taken to the Southern Hospital, where they received prompt medical assistance. Mackay was so little injured that he left the hospital immediately, and proceeded to his own house, in Park-road. The others were by the usual appliances restored to on such occasions, soon placed out of danger, and are progressing favourably. Another of the survivors, John O'Hara, a seaman, saved himself by swimming towards the Pierhead, where a little buoy was thrown to him, and he was brought ashore at the Cocklehole slip. The other boat previously alluded to which put off to render assistance was manned by William Morton, William Hill, Stephen Benjamin, and a seaman. This boat picked up Thomas Grys, who was brought to the George's Pier, and conveyed thence to the receiving house at the Prince's Dock. After being placed in a warm bath, and the other means adopted for the restoration, he gradually recovered. We regret to add that all the other poor fellows who occupied the boat met a watery grave.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN. | THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

B. HYAM'S NOVELTIES FOR THE WINTER SEASON.

THE RAGLAN SLEEVE CAPE. A WINTER OVERCOAT, adapted for travelling or walking, being made loose and easy: Gentlemen's, 20s. to 45s. Youths' and Boys', 10s. 6d. to 28s.

THE PRINCE FREDERICK. A WINTER comfortable OVERCOAT, for extremely cold weather. Gentlemen's, 12s. 6d. to 55s. Youths' and Boys', 12s. 6d. to 35s.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN. | THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen. SAMUELS, 29, NASSAU-STREET, Working Jeweller, &c. A variety of Watches, Jewellery, and Fancy Articles, suitable for Presents, *at remarkably low prices.*

OPENING of the New Paris Clock Wareroom.—Knowing the want of such in this city, and being convinced of the impossibility of selecting Drawingroom Clocks from the limited supply of an ordinary Stock, I have devoted my large wareroom, over my Watch and Jewellery Establishment, exclusively to the largest and best display ever seen in Dublin, and have placed myself in direct communication with the Makers in Paris, and have made arrangements for a constant supply of the newest designs in Bronze, Gilt, and many rare mechanical and marvellous clocks, to an inspection of which and my prices I respectfully invite the attention of those requiring such.
New inventions in Portable Alarms, Office, and Carriage Clocks.
THOMAS BRUNKER, Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Electro Plater, 111, GRAFTON-STREET, (Opposite the Provost's.)

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION, By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET, Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

DUBLIN MONEY MARKET—MONDAY, JAN. 2.

There has not been any change to-day in the English Funds, but great firmness has prevailed. Notwithstanding the Congress having been postponed, and the Emperor's speech on New Year's Day, that he was anxious for peace, still it will take some time in order to establish confidence. The drain of gold still continues, and is likely to do so for some time. In this market Consols are not quoted for cash, but for account an advance of an eighth took place, at which there were sellers. New Threes advanced an eighth, but not quoted for account; for the new account the cash price was obtained for New Threes. In Banks the only dealings recorded was in the National, at last price; Bank of Ireland Stock wanted, as are Hibernians and Royals. In Steam Shares—The Altantic offered for sale; British and Irish steady at last price; City of Dublin Steam of 1836 advanced 5s.; Glasgow and Ship Building Shares wanted; Dundalks for sale; in Mines the only dealings were in Carysforts, all paid at an advance of 5s.; General Mines, Mining Company of Ireland, and Wicklow Coppers all for sale; Connorrees very firm, at former price; Canal Stock advanced 5s.; National Insurance sellers; Patriotics wanted; Gas Shares sellers; in Railways, Ballymenas and County Downs steady; Cork and Bandons wanted; Passage for sale; Belfast Junctions advanced 5s.; Droghedas steady; Kingstown Stock for sale; Wicklows sellers; Dundalks wanted; Cashel Stock steady; South Eastern and Killarneys for sale; Midlands steady; declined 5s. in Preference Shares; Drogheda 5 per cent. steady at 27; Wicklows and Dundalks steady; Cashels advanced an eighth.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—MONDAY.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money and Account	95⅝ ¾
Account	95⅝ ¾
New Threes,	95⅝ ¾
NOON FUNDS.	
Consols, Money	95⅝ ¾
Consols for Account,	95⅝ ¾
New Threes,	95⅝ ¾
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	95⅝ ¾
Account,	95⅝ ¾
New Threes,	95⅝ ¾
2.15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	95¾
Account,	95⅝ ¾
New Threes	95⅝ ¾
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols, Money	95⅝ ¾
Account	95⅝ ¾
New Threes	95⅝ ¾

NOON SUMMARY.—Bank Stock, 227; Caledonians, 94½; Eastern Counties, 58½ ¾; Great Western Canada, 12¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100¼; London and North Western, 99¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 39⅝ ¾; Midland Stock, 110 9⅞ 10¼; North British, 63⅞; South Eastern, 84¼ ½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 95; Turkish, 77¼ ½; Indian Scrip, 104½ to ¾. Consols steady and firm at 15⅝ to ¾, and have continued unchanged. Very little business doing. Shares inactive but firm, and prices advanced little. Canadian same as on Saturday. French steady.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, MONDAY EVENING.—Funds have not been affected to-day by the Speech of the Emperor Napoleon. They are quoted same as yesterday, but with little business doing. British Railway stocks firm. The arrival of £620,000 in specie is announced from Australia, West Indies, and New York.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Saturday Evening.

The funds to-day were stationary in price, and little dealt in. In share markets great steadiness prevailed, but the languor of business was general. The withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England continue, but do not appear to attract much attention. The demand for money at the bank to-day, was again rather heavy, extensive payments having to be made on revenue and other accounts. The rates in the general market were in most quarters somewhat above the terms at the bank. The engagements maturing on 4th January (Wednesday) now occupy attention. About £30,000 in bar gold was withdrawn from the bank to-day for the Continent. The 45,000 by the Edinburgh, will also be sent away.

(*Times' City Article.*)

Saturday Evening.

The English funds opened steadily this morning at the improved quotations of yesterday, and remained without alteration. The demand for money to-day was, of course, extremely active in all quarters, but as the lots from the Bank this quarter have been small, nearly the whole of the forthcoming dividends will remain in the hands of the public.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST.—JAN. 2.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	shut
Ditto for new account 9th January,	95¾
New 3 per Cent. Stock	95¾
Ditto for account, 8th February,	95¾
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Belfast Junction, £50 paid	44½
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid	5¾
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal, £50 paid	[illegible]
Ditto Half Shares, £25 paid,	27¼
Waterford and Limerick, £50 paid (account)	26¼
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dublin and Drogheda, redeemable,	27
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	99¾ ½
BANKS.	
National Bank,	61
STEAM.	
British and Irish,	41
City of Dublin Shares of 1836, £100 paid	44½
MINES.	
Carysfort Mining Company, paid in full,	2¼
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Grand Canal Company,	47½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock. The stock brokers' offices are closed on Saturdays at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 14th January. Names to be furnished on or before the 13th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. consols	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto Account	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 per cent. stock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New 3 per cent. stock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto Account	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank stock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—JANUARY 3RD. Morning Tide 5-17. Evening 5-54.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for insertion but as a guarantee of good faith.

[illegible] announcements of Births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, should be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced Saturday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 1 o'clock p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, December 10, amounted to 50,859 copies, making an average of 8,476 copies daily.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3RD.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ... ... Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS ... Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
ROTUNDO.—To-night—The Christy's Minstrels. To commence at Eight o'clock.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL.—To-night—"Shocking Events;" to conclude with the Pantomime of "I'm King of the Castle."
QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"The Vagrant, his Wife and Family;" "The Pantomime of "The Man in the Moon;" to conclude with "The Captain is not Amiss."

Auctions.

Owners of Property can have their Auction Advertisements inserted as below (if not exceeding Six Lines) for One Shilling. After Six Lines at the rate of Sixpence for every additional three lines.

AUCTIONS TO BE HELD THIS DAY.

AT 45, MOUNTPLEASANT-SQUARE. Sale of Modern Household Furniture; also, the Interest in the Lease of the House. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

AT THE BELFAST DISTILLERY. Sale of Machinery and Utensils. To commence at 11 o'clock.

AT 16, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY. Sale of Toys, Perfumery, and Forty Pair of Glass Flower Shades; also, an extensive variety of Electro-plated Goods and small Jewellery. To commence at 11 o'clock.

AUCTIONS TO BE HELD ON TO-MORROW.

AT 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY. Sale of New and Second-hand Household Furniture, &c. To commence at 12 o'clock.

AT 23, NORTH EARL-STREET. Extensive Sale of superior Household Furniture, pure Hair Mattrasses, Blankets, Quilts, Bolsters and Pillows, valuable Glazed Prints, large-size Chimney Glasses with brilliant plates. To commence at 12 o'clock.

NOTICE. Mr. B. SWEENY takes leave to inform the inhabitants of BANAGHER and its neighbourhood that he has been appointed Agent for the disposal of the Morning Edition of the IRISH TIMES, and that he is ready to receive subscribers at the same price for which it is sold in Dublin—viz., ONE PENNY EACH COPY. To be had on the day of Publication at Four p.m.

BENNETS, Minors. } CHANCERY. WILLIAM ACHESON begs leave to inform his patrons that he has purchased a very large portion of the Choicest Articles, from the valuable and well-selected stock of the late Mr. Bennet, all of which he will sell at a full reduction of Fifty per Cent. from the original prices.
Gold Watches and Chains; Brooches and Bracelets: Diamond, Gem, and Signet Rings; Plated Kettles; Tea and Coffee Sets; Corner Dishes; Gravy Dishes, Dish Covers, Flat Dishes; Coffee Trays and Salvers, all sizes; Dessert Stands and Epergnes.
An inspection is respectfully solicited by WILLIAM ACHESON, 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

DUBLIN CASTLE LEVEE AND DRAWING ROOM. SAMUEL M'COMAS AND SONS, COURT TAILORS AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS, 2, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN. Beg respectfully to inform the Noblemen and Gentlemen requiring Uniforms or Court Dresses for the approaching Levee and Drawing Room, that they are prepared with a large assortment, for Sale and Hire, of the most superb Court Suits, complete with Hats, Lace, Ruffles, Swords, and Buckles. Also, Deputy Lieutenants and Militia Uniforms. An early application will oblige. Orders executed on the shortest notice. December 29th, 1859.

THE VICEREGAL COURT. THE DRAWING ROOM. His Excellency will return to Dublin on the 16th January, 1860, for the Castle Season.
A Levee will be held on the 18th, at One o'clock, and a Drawing-Room on the following, the 19th, at Nine o'Clock.
MRS. AND MISS SIDFORD Respectfully direct the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to the above announcement, and solicit their early and kind orders for the Drawing Room, on the 19th January next.
Paris Millinery and Court Dress Rooms, NO. 17, NASSAU-STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. S. OLDHAM AND SONS, 12, WESTMORELAND-STREET, Beg to announce, that they have selected from their stock, and marked at HALF PRICE a large Variety of DRESSES AND MANTLES, some of this season's, but principally of last season's patterns and styles which are well suited for the above purpose, and much better value than the low-priced goods generally sold.
N.B.—An early inspection is solicited.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING. TAILORING DEPARTMENT. The Boys' and Youths' section of this Department is now abundantly supplied with New Garments, for Winter Wear, in all the best styles and newest fabrics, Ready Made.
BOYS' SWISS SUITS,
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS,
BOYS' DRESS SUITS,
BOYS' OVERCOATS,
BOYS' HIGHLAND CAPES,
With Trousers, Vests, &c., in great variety.
TODD, BURNS, AND CO., WOOLLEN AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT, 47, MARY-STREET.

THE FOUR GUINEA DRESS SUIT. BROWNE AND PAYNE Respectfully call the attention of Gentlemen about to order Dress or Wedding Suits, to their Black Dress Coat, White Marseilles Vest, and Black Dress Trousers, for FOUR GUINEAS. This Suit will be furnished in a first-class manner, and will fully equal that charged Five Guineas by long-credit houses.
BROWNE AND PAYNE, MERCHANT CLOTHIERS, 12 & 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

LADIES' HABITS. Being celebrated throughout Europe for these elegant garments we are warranted in not acknowledging any rival.
GEO. MACDONA AND CO., 32, MOLESWORTH-STREET, CLOTHIERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT, AND ROBE MAKERS TO THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF SAINT PATRICK.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, JANUARY 3.

THE anxiety with which the New Year's greetings to the Emperor of the French were anticipated is, in itself, no slight proof of the instability of European relations. If men did not fear, with a vague and uncertain fear, such anxiety could not have existed. As long as Europe prefers to constitute the French Emperor an oracle whose words are enigmas, and whose thoughts, we believe, are often riddles to himself, so long must they be contented to suffer the penalties which ever attend those who do not depend upon themselves. Happily this time the Emperor has spoken words of peace, but so he did on the 7th of January last year, on the eve of Magenta. So he did at Bourdeaux. In fact it is an axiom now universally accepted, that "the Empire is peace," and, consequently, that war is excited only as a means of peace. But we believe we shall have peace, for a year or two at least—not merely because the Emperor has said it, but because England is so well prepared. With her present fleets, her volunteers, and the spirit of her people, England may well listen, without alarm, to whatever the Emperor may have to say. Had she not these, we venture to say the New Year's congratulations would have brought a warning with them.

There is one—and but one—enigma in the Emperor's Speech:—"He has ever respected recognised rights." There are rights of kings and rights of peoples. The right of Austria to Lombardy was recognised, yet Austria has been deprived of Lombardy. The Archdukes had rights, yet the Archdukes are in exile. The Pope had a sort of recognised right to the Æmilian Provinces, yet these provinces are *de facto* alienated. These are not the class of rights, then, which the Emperor respects. He was chosen an Emperor by the votes of six millions of Frenchmen, and he continues to rule; the people of Lombardy revolted against Austria, and they are taken from her; the Legations are in revolt against the Pope, and no foreign interference will be allowed to crush them. These rights, then—recognised popular rights—are what the Emperor respects. The New Year opens inauspiciously for the Papacy.

The Congress, probably, will not assemble—Austria, Naples, and Spain have made common cause with the Pope. Four bankrupt Powers, they like not a commission. "You will laugh heartily soon," said Louis Napoleon to Victor Emmanuel, immediately after the peace of Villafranca. Neither Spain, Austria, or Naples will laugh. Spain, who, ten years since, aided Rome with 13,000 men, and honourably asked nothing for it, now finds herself tied, hand and foot, in a war against Morocco. That part was cleverly managed. Austria is slowly becoming conscious of the depth of the wounds of Solferino. She is reducing her army to a peace footing, and vents her impotent rage against Hungarian Protestants. Naples has enough to do to curb revolution within herself. Victor Emmanuel may well laugh, for he has the field to himself. Kalbermatter and his Swiss will not endeavour to Perugianise Bologna.

Four hundred thousand men—that is to be the peace establishment of France. What should be the peace establishment of England? Fleets equal to those of France and any other Power combined; Volunteers and Regulars equal to 200,000; a Naval reserve of 60,000. That must be our future peace establishment. The rapid preparation of line-of-battle ships silenced the Ministerial diatribes of France. The enrolment of 100,000 Volunteers induced the Emperor to give us explanations. The mere announcement that £10,000,000 were to be spent on fortifications brought out the declaration that the Emperor would, in future, devote himself to the establishment of peace. True it is now, as of old, *si vis pacem bellum para.*

FROM time to time we have gladly noticed signs of progress in the West of Ireland. The noble bays, wide sweeps of fertile land, the majestic mountain scenery and those tarns lying like mirrors among them—all endear the West to us. We thought how gladly would the citizen of this or any other city exchange for a while the never-ending toil of business for the free, pure air—the heather breathing of health, and the grand open sea of the West of Ireland. Endeared to us by many pleasant recollections, we have latterly looked upon it with the unimpassioned eye of statisticians. We saw how the denizens of smoky towns could obtain summer lodges down by the sea for a moderate rent, and give the children, pent up at home, free roaming among the everlasting hills. We spoke of the mineral riches of the place—of the ores cropping out of the sides of mountains—of the trout and salmon in shoals among the waters—of the strong oat and barley-land stretching in pleasant valleys and sunny reaches, and we longed for the time when all would be connected with the capital by railways. Galway started first across the Atlantic; once that feat was accomplished little remained to be done. A few branch lines to the larger towns would open up the undiscovered West of our own land, and connect it with the West beyond the Atlantic. Since we wrote a railroad has been opened between Athlone and Roscommon, another will shortly connect Boyle with Longford and the Atlantic. The opening of these lines is in a great measure due to the energy and perseverance of Lord Crofton. Few know the variety of interests any man of progress has to oppose, few know the difficulty of obtaining a concession which all acknowledge to be important to themselves and the province they belong to. Shortly, we hope, a line will extend to Tuam, and eventually Ballina.

Ballina has a *quasi* Corporation or a provincial Parliament. Ballina possesses orators and patriots. As the French have not landed again in Killala Bay, the Corporators, to maintain their dignity, turn upon the owners of the soil to keep themselves in practice. They are not very elevated in the social scale, these legislators of Ballina; yet the eloquence of their weekly meetings finds leaden expression in the columns of the *Tyrawly Herald.* They are at present in a belligerent attitude, and stand upon their dignity. There is a body of gentlemen called the River Moy Commissioners, whose duty it is to survey and buoy the harbour, erect cranes, and facilitate the general traffic of the place. Under their care the commerce of the town has increased fivefold, the town is rapidly improving, and shipwrecks are unknown. But their powers are on the point of expiration, and a bill has been prepared to reconstruct their body, whose provisions have excited the wrath of the Ballina Town Councillors.

For they did not contemplate that the Commissionership of a rising harbour should be entrusted to those who have nothing. They thought that those who had some stake in the property of the place, or some possessions of their own, should be appointed to the position of Commissioners. They proposed that the future Commissioners should be chosen from those who were rated at £80 a-year, or possessed £100 a year, or were the owners of £2,000. No very hard conditions these, one would suppose. But the Town Councillors of Ballina waxed indignant, called the proposition exclusive and aristocratic, and, not rightly knowing, we suppose, what to do, accuse the present Commissioners of malversation of the public funds!

It happens that one of the Harbour Commissioners owns nearly the whole town of Ballina. If ever any one had an interest in the prosperity of a town he has. However, the charge was made. An attorney was about being appointed, legal expenses were to be incurred, and the whole town thrown into confusion—for nothing.

Some one has said that you never can find one good Irishman without finding ten ready to roast him. The curse of Swift arises not so much from others as from ourselves. Gentlemen cannot undertake an arduous, difficult, unremunerative public duty without being assailed by every feather dealer and huxter who has nothing to do but censure his superiors. It is most desirable in a petty town that those who really have a stake in its prosperity should be at the head of all efforts for its improvement. £100 a year is, surely, not too large a qualification for those who are to superintend the important works of the harbour and estuary. To find fault with so low a qualification, and to accuse men whose character and estate place them above imputation is to exhibit a mere love of discord which must end in placing class against class in the cessation of all improvement, and eventually in the ruin of the town.

Such things have taken place elsewhere; to the injury of all and the benefit of none. It is because we love the West and its magnificent scenery—because we know what she may yet become, and have rejoiced in the symptoms of awakening strength, that we deplore this discord.

Several gentlemen composing the Ballina Town Council have a considerable stake in the prosperity and improvement of the town. And we put it to them whether a continuance of such proceedings will not bring their whole body into contempt, and, eventually, end in the cessation, if not the destruction, of all improvement in the most rising town in the West of Ireland?

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE LONDON JOURNALS

Owing to some circumstances, as yet unknown, the London Journals of yesterday (Monday) morning did not arrive up to the time of our going to press.

The *Observer* on Italy and the Congress:—

Irresponsible Government has its drawback—its disadvantages, as well as its advantages—its diversities, no less than its unities of action. The Government of Napoleon the Third is not formally responsible to any constituted popular power in the state or in the people, but it is most sensitive to public opinion at home and abroad. We have had repeated instances of this. The latest is the celebrated pamphlet, "The Pope and the Congress," to which we referred last week in terms of commendation, and which has since then created a vast sensation all over Europe. In England every man writes and speaks openly his opinion upon every subject, foreign and domestic, secular and lay. The press laws in France require the name of the writer in newspapers, and in pamphlets treating of political affairs there is a censorship which forbids any publication that is against the policy of the State. When it is so well known that nothing can well appear without the concurrence of the authorities, their assent is naturally construed into approval. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that foreign Powers should have taken alarm at the assertion of opinions in reference to the coming Congress at variance with their own, and anticipating—as if from authority—the decisions of an assembly that affects at least the forms of deliberation. Although this pamphlet is anonymous, the style and tone of authority sufficiently mark it as the production of M. Guerroniere, who is the author of the famous *brochure* "*Napoleon the Third and Italy,*" which heralded the late war, and which was known to have been not only due to Imperial inspiration, but even actually corrected by the Imperial hand. Monsieur Guerroniere is, in short, the accredited and well-known author of all political manifestoes written to order, and the anonymous issue of the present *brochure* has not saved it from the imputation of Imperial parentage. We believe the imputation to be true, and we rejoiced accordingly at the leading tone of the production, as well as its opportune appearance, although we do not see our way to the carrying out of all its details. Still, in its leading opinions it does but re-echo the sentiments which we have repeatedly put forth—it recognises the *faits accomplis* in Central Italy—and it fairly and temperately exposes the difficulties in the way of coercing by force those populations which are so united, so temparate, and so resolved. It was all very well to dispose of the people of the Romagna, of Parma, of Modena, and of Tuscany in room at Villafranca, and to stipulate for their return under the rule of the usurpers whom they had themselves chased from their soil. But events have progressed. The re-subjugation of those people was not easy then; it is infinitely more difficult now. And then there is the difficulty, which neither Emperors, nor Archdukes, nor Popes, nor Councils can answer, "Who's to do it?" France has persistently refused to do it herself, or to allow Austria to interfere in Italy by arms again. The expression in the pamphlet that the "interference of Austria in Italy is for ever at an end," is no new doctrine, broached for the first time. It is but the reiteration of an opinion expressed by Napoleon upon every public opportunity since the conclusion of the war. So, in like manner, are the opinions relative to the temporal dominion of the Pope. Why the expressions in the pamphlet, which have stirred up such mighty ire in the hearts of cardinals and bishops, are not so strong as the words spoken at Bourdeaux by the Emperor of the French himself, in reply to the sly attempt to commit him, made by the Cardinal Archbishop of that city. But the Emperor is not so easily to be caught—hampered as he is by engagements, and beset as he is by the most wily of diplomates, lay and clerical. Neither is he caught now in the wiles of an indignation that is well put on. He has not disavowed the pamphlet. It has not appeared in the *Moniteur.* It is not signed nor authorished. It is matter of "internal policy." It is *dehors* the interpellations of all foreign agencies whatever.

But if not withdrawn, we are told (by the *Telegraph!*) that Austria, Rome, and Naples will refuse to join the Congress. What then? No Congress! Be it so. We are sure that we care not. The Congress is no child of ours. The people of Italy have their rights, and what is more, they have acquired and practised the union, the moderation and the spirit to maintain them. Austria, on the other hand, has enough to do at home. She has already given evidence of a desire to reduce her army, to retrieve her ruined finances, and to offer reforms and conciliation to her subjects. We all know how reluctant she would be to do those things if she was able, or was permitted, to renew her coercion of the Italian people. If the Congress do not go on, we care not; if it do, it will be undoubtedly, as we have often said, without any attempt at coercion by force of the people whose affairs are to form the subject of its discussions.

How brightly through all this haze stand out the firm attitude of the British Government, and the honest outspoken consistency of the British people.

The *Press* on the Future Prospects of the Liberal Party:—

On the surface there appears to be a lull in home politics. With great meekness, the various sections in our heterogeneous Cabinet are most studiously conciliatory to one another, knowing that the slightest breach will prove their ruin. On the other hand the Conservatives, though numbering nearly half the House, decline, as is their wont, to follow the example of the Liberals when in Opposition, and have proclaimed through their leaders that they will support the Ministry not only in their policy of national defence, but in their Reform Bill also, if it be characterised by that spirit of prudent moderation which may possibly be looked for in a Cabinet of which Mr. Gladstone and Lord Elgin are members. But politics are never at a stand-still. And just as, under her garb of wintry sterility, Mother Earth is even now slowly preparing new evolutions of life, so, under the present calm in the political world, forces are quietly at work which will ere long become visible in the modifications of party. Parties are every month drawing nearer, not to a violent, but to an important change.

There is nothing strange in such being the case. Looked at for a century, or even for a much lesser period, the arrangements of party present only a ceaseless series of dissolving views. Parties appear and reappear with different watchwords and different leaders; and Cabinets blend into one another perplexingly. The world does not stand still, and parties change and must change with the times. There can be no stereotyped form of statesmanship or of domestic legislation. A nation, like an individual, has its stages of growth and its varying phases of life, which not even a despotism can ignore, and which in a free country are at once reflected in the state of parties, and in the measures of Government. The prime boast of the Whigs, that they have all along been right and the Tories wrong, because most of the measures proposed by them have been ultimately carried, is a piece of self-praise based upon a fallacy both in fact and in principle. As regards facts, the great exemplar of a Tory Minister, was Pitt, a statesman who, along with an essentially conservative spirit embraced broad masses of liberal opinion. Both on Reform and on Catholic Emancipation, he was before the Whigs, who were content to borrow from him those principles which they employed with success against his less able successors. The principle of removing all unnecessary letters upon trade was likewise this, sixty years before the Whigs ever thought of doing anything of that kind. In fact, Free-trade, except in its dotage, never belonged to the Whigs at all. Pitt, Huskinson, Peel, are the names associated with it. The Whigs acceded to office in 1806, and again in 1832, yet they did nothing. It was only after Sir Robert Peel had won popularity by carrying the principle to the furthest limit compatible with prudence that the Whigs, lifted into office by his downfall, showed at once their lack of invention by slavishly adopting his policy, and their want of judgment by carrying that policy to extremes. In fact, the only measures really their own, which the Whigs supported for a long number of years, and at length carried against the Conservatives as a party, was the Jew Bill—or, we should say, the bill for admitting a Jew, or at most two, into the British Legislature. That was the only pure success the Whigs have had with a measure entirely their own,—and we hope they are proud of it. But even if it were true, as the Whigs boast most falsely, that the Conservatives have adopted all the measures which they once opposed, this is a boast addressed solely to the unreflecting multitude. Time and circumstances are almost everything in politics. No measure is a good one for which the country is not prepared. When a Bill is brought forward, what Parliament has to consider is, not whether the measure will suit the country twenty or thirty years hence, but whether it will suit it now. So that, as Parliament is but a reflex of the nation, the long want of success in their measures for which the Whigs take credit is rather to be regarded in another light, as a sufficient proof that the measures when first introduced were not suited for the country; whereas the ultimate acquiescence of the Conservatives in some measures which at first they opposed may be in perfect keeping with the dictates alike of sound statesmanship and of true Conservatism,—the principle of Conservatism simply being to oppose changes when they are unadvisable, either from positive defects or from the country not being ready for them.

The chief motive cause of impending modifications in the existing parties in the State is the rise of Radicalism, which will assuredly disrupt the so-called "great Liberal party." Wherein the present greatness of that party consists indeed it is hard to say,—seeing that the compact phalanx of Conservatives is nearly as strong in numbers as the whole sections of the heterogeneous array on the Ministerial benches; but be its present strength what it may, it is a matter of most certain calculation that another session will not pass before the "great Liberal party," as such, will be a thing of the past, and its component parts will have resolved themselves into new combinations. Three-fourths of them may probably verge towards Radicalism; but the remainder, including nearly all the men of mark, will incline towards the Conservative party. Co-operation, if not union, between these men and the Conservatives, is a certain fact in the future, and the first signs of it may become visible sooner than is generally expected. It was no difference of opinion on Constitutional questions, but the bitterness of personal feeling, that for ten years has associated Mr. Gladstone and other Peelites with the Liberals; and however Lord John Russell may change for the sake of redressing himself in an empty popularity, the old Whigs of 1832 have nothing whatever in common with the democratic tendencies of modern "Liberalism." Mr. Gladstone certainly is certainly not a man to be readily calculated upon: but crotchety though he be in opinion, in one respect he can always be relied on—namely, his high sense of honour and devotion to his country. It was these motives, courteously appealed to by Sir E. B. Lytton, which induced Mr. Gladstone to lend his services to the late Government in the delicate question of the Ionian Islands. The same motives will be paramount with Mr. Gladstone always. Lord Elgin is another member of the present Cabinet who never has been other than a mild Conservative. Of the "old Whigs," Earls Grey and Normanby have openly seceded from the Liberal camp, and even Lord Brougham inclines to follow the same course; while of the Peelites Lord Elcho has virtually reunited himself to his old party.

The next Cabinet will probably be a very different one from any we have seen. Meanwhile we venture but one remark, and that is, that the Conservative party be wary of impairing its own unity. There has been an unhappy tendency in that party, whenever it becomes plethoric with strength, to sunder into rival camps, and thereby give a long triumph to its opponent. It was dissatisfaction with Peel and the Duke on the Catholic question which led to the defeat of that Government and the consequent accession of the Whigs in 1830. In 1846 the Conservatives were again a strong and triumphant party, and once more a schism rendered them powerless. Fortunately there is no great question at present on which such a schism can rise. When the time comes for a union of the Peelites and old Whigs with the Conservatives into a great Constitutional Party which will once more give the country the benefit of a strong Government, there are no points to be conceded of sufficient magnitude to occasion any internal rupture in the Conservative party. Nevertheless, much will depend upon the manner and spirit in which any such remodelling of party-arrangements is conducted by those whose position entitles them to take the lead.

Fashionable Intelligence.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort are entertaining a select party at Badminton during the festive season.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Exter will receive a succession of distinguished visiters at Burghley, near Stamford, during the week.

Viscount Gage is entertaining a circle of friends at Firle Place, Sussex.

Lady Macdonald has arrived at the St. George's Hotel.

The Hon. Mrs. Fitzroy and Miss Fitzroy have arrived at the St. George's Hotel.

Lord and Lady Lurgan have been entertaining a family party at their beautiful residence for the Christmas holidays, consisting of Lady Beaumont and the youthful Lord Beaumont and family, Colonel and Mrs. Close and family, Mr. and Mrs. James Brownlow and family, Colonel Forde, &c.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset arrived at Wimbledon Park, on Friday, from visiting Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, at Broadlands, Hants.

The Earl and Countess of Warwick have arrived at their residence in the Stable-yard, St. James' from Warwick Castle.

The Earl and Countess of Chesterfield are entertaining a select party at Bretby Park, Derbyshire.

The Earl and Countess De Grey are staying on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, at their seat, Broadlands, Hants.

The Countess Dowager of Westmoreland and Lady Rosa Fane are expected in London in a few days from Apthorpe, Northamptonshire.

Viscount and Viscountess Grey de Wilton have left Kenilworth for Melton Mowbray.

Lord Panmure has sufficiently recovered from his late severe attack of gout to take the chair at the festive proceedings at Birnam, on Wednesday, on the occasion of presenting a sword to Major William George Drummond Stewart.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

Sir John and Lady Wolseley have arrived at Hanwell, on a visit to the Dowager Lady Wolseley.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Talbot are at present on a visit with Sir Thomas and Lady Redington, at Kilcornan.

Mr. P. W. Redmond, D.L., has arrived at The Deeps, the seat of his brother, J. E. Redmond, M.P.

W. H. Gregory, Esq., M.P., left New York on the 7th ult., in excellent health, for New Orleans, Cuba, and the West Indies, and may be expected to take shipping in New York, on his homeward voyage, on board the Prince Albert, on the 7th inst. Mr. Gregory writes in flattering terms of the kindness he has received upon his tour, and advises a Transatlantic visit to many M.P.'s if they desire to know America.—*Galway Vindicator.*

The Earl and Countess of Rosse received large parties at dinner, on Friday and Saturday last, at the Castle, Parsonstown.

Captain and Mrs. O'Callaghan have left Buswell's private hotel, Molesworth-street, for Ballynahinch, county Clare.

The Marquis of Kildare has returned to Carton, Maynooth, from Trentham, Staffordshire.

The following are amongst the latest arrivals at Breslin's Royal Marine Hotel, Bray:—The Right Hon. James Whiteside, Q.C. and M.P., and Mrs. Whiteside and suite; Mr. and Mrs. Oldham and family; Mr. and Mrs. Gyles, and Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson.

Thanks.

The Committee of the Dublin Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals beg to acknowledge the receipt of £1, from Lord Castlemaine, in aid of the funds of the society.

Army.

No. 3 company, 26th Regiment, under the command of Captain M. H. Hale, joined the head quarters of the regiment yesterday, at Ship-street barracks, from the Curragh.

A draft consisting of 70 men, from the depot, 26th Regiment at Belfast, under the command of Ensign M. B. Wade, also joined the head quarters yesterday, at Ship-street barrack.

It is rumoured that the 2nd battalion 24th Regiment, after its arrival in Cork, will immediately proceed on foreign services.

Three companies of the 12th Foot are expected in Galway immediately from Athlone. It is thought they will be stationed here for some time.

Captain Buller is about to retire, a Medical Board having decided that he was unfit to proceed with his battalion to China.

The great coats of the Military Train Corps are in future to be blue cloth, cavalry pattern, instead of the grey now in use.

An eight-day clock has been presented by the sergeants of the Royal Marine Artillery to Colour-Sergeant George Richards, as a token of respect after his having served in the corps for 21 years.

Colonel Rea, Commandant of the Chatham Division, granted permission to a large number of the Marines under his command to spend the Christmas holidays with their friends, and leave of absence from head-quarters for several days was accorded them for that purpose. This indulgence was only granted to those men who bear a generally good character in the battalion.

An order has been issued from the Horse Guards, directing that the men of the Army Hospital Corps are not to be employed either as medical or other officers' servants, or on fatigue turn, their duties being to attend exclusively to the sick and wounded.

Navy.

Extensive and most important fortification, are now in progress, as well as in contemplation, for the mere efficient protection of the unrivalled harbour of Milford and the Royal Dockyard at Pembroke. A powerful battery of heavy guns is to be forthwith erected on the southern shore of the haven, at Bulwell Point, a very commanding situation, possessing an extensive range, the contract for which has been entered into. An extensive fortification with heavy armament is being erected at Popton Point, near Milford, the ground for which has been cleared and levelled by the contractor, and the erection of the defences will be proceeded with at once. The Government have completed the purchase and taken possession of the land at South Hook Point and the contemplated defensive works at that important post will be forthwith commenced. These will command the entrance of the haven, and are to be most efficient; a battery is also be erected near the late signal station. In addition to these extensive defensive defences, the fort on the Stack Rock, in the very centre of the haven, is to be much altered and enlarged, so as to receive a larger number of guns. The present defences consist of the Blockhouse Point Battery, mounting six 68's; Dale Point Battery, with seven 68's and two 32's; and Thorn Island Battery, mounting nine 68's. These fortifications require 200 men, but they are manifestly inadequate to the protection of the haven, especially against a heavy Naval force.

THE DOCKYARD DEFENCES.—In consequence of the report made by the Royal Commissioners on the defenceless state of this Dockyard and Port, it is intended to put that establishment in a thorough state of defence, instead of allowing it to remain in its present defenceless condition. This will be effected by the erection of batteries and earthworks in that port of the Medway near St. Mary's Creek, at the extreme eastern end of the Dockyard, on which will be mounted several of the heaviest of the long-range Armstrong guns. As there is abundance of convict labour now at this Dockyard, the erection of the various defences will be of comparative easy accomplishment, as at any time nearly 1,000 convicts can be employed on the undertaking. For several months past a large number of convicts have been employed in the erection of a sea-wall round St. Mary's Island, contiguous to the Dockyard, and this it is intended to mount with a certain number of guns. The old stronghold of Upnor Castle, directly opposite the Dockyard, on the other side of the river, which has lately been used only as a powder magazine, is also to be repaired and mounted with several guns. The land side of the Dockyard being well protected by the strong fortifications of the Garrison, very little addition will be made to the defences in that direction, but it is recommended that a fort should be erected near Folly Point, about mid-distance between this Dockyard and Sheerness, so as to guard that portion of the river should any hostile vessels succeed in passing the guns of the batteries at Sheerness. As soon as the whole of the proposed works have been carried out this Dockyard will be in as thorough a state of defence as any in the Kingdom.

LONDON DINING HOUSE.

On last night, Mr. Scott, the proprietor of the above establishment, 44 Britain-street, entertained a numerous circle of his friends and customers at a grand *soiree,* for the purpose of celebrating the opening of his establishment in a most extensive manner, and in a style calculated to afford the commercial community comfort combined with economy. The rooms, particularly the coffee rooms, are tastefully fitted up, and the whole establishment worthy in every respect of the support of the public. The duties of chairman were efficiently discharged by Mr. John Shore, who, in the course of the evening proposed a series of toasts, which were appropriately acknowledged. After spending a most pleasant evening, the company separated, warmly thanking the worthy proprietor for his hospitality, and wishing him that success which his establishment so eminently deserves.

FATHER DALY AND THE PRESS.

At the meeting of the Galway Town Commissioners, held on Thursday last, Mr. J. Fahey said—The fact is, I think it's myself first called forth disapprobation to the article in the *Vindicator* of Saturday last. It should not be allowed to pass without an expression of dissatisfaction at it. We should not be unmindful of Father Daly's great and good services to Galway. If the writer had brought up fair charges against the rev. gentleman, that would be rather touching him slightly enough, they might well be answered; but when the writer called Father Daly a "tenth rate priest," I——[Here the orator was completely bogged in his harangue, which had been badly got by heart. After a long deal of humming and hawing, in which he was "hear, hear'd" by Messrs. Jas. O'Flaherty and Davis, and Mr. L. S. Mangan, who acted the part of prompter and *claequier* on the occasion looking very blue at the break-down, Mr. F. began again, but evidently at the tail of his harangue.] He is a first-rate priest for the last forty years. I move, then, that we express our satisfaction at the article which appeared in the *Vindicator* of Saturday, the 24th. I am sure there are many good men here who will second my resolution.

After an awkward silence,

The Chairman said it was very much to be regretted that such a state of things had come about,

The resolution remaining still unseconded—

The Chairman asked if no one were inclined to second the motion?

There being no reply,

Mr. Martin at last said as no one had supported the resolution, he would move that a committee be formed to prepare a requisition to the High Sheriff for the purpose of convening a meeting to express its disapprobation of the article alluded to.

The Chairman informed Mr. Martin that the previous motion had not yet been seconded.

Mr. Martin—In that case I will second it.

The resolution was about being put, when

Captain Forster said he considered the proposition ought to be submitted in writing. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman agreed with Captain Forster that it would be the proper way to have the motion in writing. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution, after a long interval and much private discussion, was then proposed by Mr. Fahy, and having been revised by the critical triumvirate and supervised by Mr. Censor Lott Mangan, manager for the time and occasions, it was read as follows:—

"That this board do express its *entire satisfaction* at the article which appeared in the *Galway Vindicator* of Saturday, the 24th instant." (Loud and continued laughter.)—*Galway Vindicator.*

THE NEW STEAMERS FOR THE GALWAY LINE.—We understand that Messrs. Palmer, Brothers, and Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who are building two of the fast Express despatch Steamers for the Galway Line, have just sold to the French Government a magnificent steamer of 3,000 tons and 800 horse power. This ship, although only a screw steamer, made 17 miles an hour on her trial trip. She will prove a formidable addition to the French armament. Messrs. Palmer, Brothers have also entered into a contract with the British Government for a steam frigate of large dimensions. These facts encourage the belief that the paddle steamers being built by the eminent firm for the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company to run between Galway and America will greatly accelerate the voyage, and perform all that has been promised on their behalf. Two similar ships are being built for the company by Messrs. Samuelson of Hull, and as it is but reasonable to suppose that a generous rivalry exists between the two firms, we congratulate the Galway Line on its prospects in acquiring four such vessels, to which the Prince Albert, in her altered state will furnish a splendid addition as a supplementary vessel.—*Galway Vindicator.*

THE WEATHER.—The weather during this week has been very changeable. On Monday and Tuesday there was a dense fog which, however, after noon disappeared, leaving a fine evening. Yesterday and the day previous the rain returned, and has continued to the present almost incessantly. But; what is a strange phenomenon at this season, thunder and lightning prevailed during end up to 12 on Friday. The rumbling was awful and the flashes of the forked lightning were powerfully vivid. We have not heard of any accidents resulting as yet from this state of the atmosphere, or that other localities have been visited similarly to our own.—*Galway Vindicator.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Friday, a woman who was travelling from the North of Ireland, a servant belonging to Mr. Hunt, a stipendiary magistrate, immediately on stepping out of the train at Tipperary. dropped dead. Dr. Morrissey was immediately in attendance, but, sad to relate, life was found by him to be quite extinct.—*Limerick Examiner.*

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—About eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, while a number of masons and labourers were employed finishing a new provision store belonging to Mr. Trousdell, in Old Clare-street, Limerick, and before any sign of warning, the extensive roof (newly slated) fell in with a tremendous crash; while caught in the confusion at that moment, the great end wall gave way, completely burying four men, named Meade, Tyrell, M'Namara, and Frawley, in the ruins. Immediately every one coming to the spot, bore a willing hand to dig out those they expected to come at only mangled and dead. After considerable hard work, the four men were taken out alive, but fearfully cut and bruised. Meade was the last man recovered, owing to the great quantity of stones and rubbish under which he lay. A large beam of timber kept clear around him room for life, until he was brought out. The poor fellows were at once conveyed to Barrington's hospital, where they are progressing favourably. Meade is the greatest sufferer, having received some frightful cuts and bruises, and, with a helpless young family, he is an extreme object of pity. It appears that the building where the accident occurred was rapidly run up during the late hard frost; and the consequence is the present suffering of four men.—*Limerick Examiner.*

TUAM AND ATHENRY RAILWAY.—A further supply of material has arrived at Galway for this line. During the past week the Queen Eleanor conveyed to our port from Card ff 240 tons of rails.—"Galway Vindicator."

MALLOW AND FERMOY RAILWAY.—The works of this important line of railway are fast approaching towards completion. A ballast engine runs daily from Mallow to Killcummer, with materials for the viaduct, now in the course of erection at the latter place, which when finished, will be an extensive and handsome structure. If this work was finished (which will not be for some time longer) the line could be immediately opened. This would be of considerable importance to the town and neighbourhood of Fermoy, as well as to the country at large. The terminus is situated within ten minutes' walk of the town, in a field now the military barracks, and is built of limestone, and consists of the ordinary offices, waiting rooms, &c. An extensive goods store has also been erected adjoining the terminus. On the whole, all the works appear to be well and substantially built, without that totally unnecessary expense with which some of our Irish railways have been constructed. It is expected that the entire line will be opened on the 1st of May. The general wish of the inhabitants, however, is that the company should immediately open the line as far as Kilcummer, and to run omnibuses from thence to Fermoy. This certainly would confer a boon, and ought to be taken into consideration by the railway company.—*Cork Reporter.*

PRESENTATION TO A CLERGYMAN.—At a meeting held on Wednesday last, in the Oswald School, Lennoxtown, present, the Right Hon. Viscountess Strangford, Mrs. Lennox, and Miss Lennox, Miss Pitcairn, the Rev. William Wood, U. P. Church; James Bishop, Esq., banker; William Buchanan, Esq., of Crosshouse; James Horn, Esq.; Miss Peacock, Miss Wylie, Mrs. Tagg, Mrs. Rob. Buchanan, Mrs. Foyer, and other influential persons belonging to the parish—when the Right Hon. the Viscountess Strangford, in the name of the ladies of Campsie, in a few happily chosen sentences, presented the minister of the parish, Rev. Thomas Monro, A.M., with a beautiful pulpit bible and psalm-book, bound in Bagster's best style and richly ornamented with solid silver clasps, and a pulpit gown and cassock of the richest materials, in token of the high esteem and affectionate regard in which they held him as their pastor. She also presented, in the name of the ladies, a valuable bracelet, provided by Mr. Rait, Buchanan-street, to Mrs. Monro, as a mark of their affection. The rev. gentleman acknowledged these handsome and beautiful gifts, and expressed the lively gratification which they afforded him, as well as his earnest desire and prayer that they might prove a new incentive to him to labour with increasing zeal and fidelity in the cause of his Master. Mr. Fyfe, the precentor, was likewise presented with a handsome gown and psalm-book, which he acknowledged in feeling terms.—*Glasgow Herald.*

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.

Half-past Two o'Clock

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of to-day publishes an account of a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps at the Tuileries. The *Moniteur* also states, that yesterday Cardinal Morlet celebrated mass at the Tuillieries.

SPAIN.

MADRID, SUNDAY, JAN. 1.—On Friday evening the Moors vigorously attacked our encampment, but were repulsed with great loss. The Spaniards displayed great bravery. Their loss, however, was not considerable. A forward movement of the enemy was expected shortly. The rumour that peace had been concluded is altogether false.

The *Correspondenza Autografa* says that the English Minister continues to demand payment of the old debt due to England.

MADRID, JANUARY 2.—After a glorious fight the Spanish army, commanded by General Prim, has defeated the Moors in the whole line, and advanced as far as Gastilliges. The Hussars executed several heroic charges, and captured a flag. The Moors were 4,000 strong, and lost at least 1,500. The Spanish lost from 400 to 600. The greatest enthusiasm prevails in the Spanish army.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

In case Cardinal Antonelli comes to the Paris Congress, the clerical party at Marseilles and Lyons intend to get up a demonstration in his favour.

FRENCH NAVY.

An article has appeared in the *Revue Contemporaine*, from the pen of a French naval officer, of high rank, which is calculated to remove some notions prevalent in England, as to the real maritime force of France. It tends to shew that not only it would be unequal to the task of aggression, but it would be insufficient to prevent it. The article suggests another reflection, viz., that there are some among the officers of the French navy by whom nothing seems less desirable than a rupture between England and France.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, 31ST DEC., 1859.—The Royal mail steamer Tegue, from Brazil, would leave Lisbon on the evening of the 31st ultimo, with 36 passengers, and £41,394 in specie, and 28 shipwrecked seamen.

MODENA, JANUARY 2.—In consequence of a demand made by the Family Mortara, who gave proofs to the government that the kidnapping of their child had been ordered by the Rev. Father and Inquisitor Infetti, the latter has been arrested. Judicial proceedings have been instituted.

THE HAGUE, JANUARY 2.—Reports are current that the Ministers of the Interior and Finance, have tendered their resignations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JANUARY 2ND, 1860.—The *Evening Herald* is authorised to state that the Reform Bill which appears in the *Constitutional Magazine* has been published entirely without the knowledge or sanction of the leaders of the Conservative party.

The charges brought by the Hon. Hugh Rowley against his late wife will be formally withdrawn on Wednesday, to which day the case was adjourned at last hearing.

Lord Macaulay will be buried, this week, in Westminster Abbey.

The Anglesea and Lewchew from Melbourne, have arrived, bringing gold valued at £392,000.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, MONDAY.—12-5 p.m.—Rentes opened at 68·90. 2-15 p.m.—The market is very unsettled, and Rentes have declined to 68·45. 3-30 p.m.—Funds close flat; Rentes show a decline of ½ per cent. since Saturday, the final price being 68·45.

USBORNE'S LONDON CORN REPORT.—Supplies of foreign grain small, except barley and oats, which are fair. Weather unsettled and mild. Wheat—English in poor condition, and only fine samples readily sold. Foreign on retail country demand for mixing, at unaltered prices. Floating cargoes more show of coast, but 6d. to 1s. decline; a clearance would be made. Flour as written last week. Indian corn moves off gradually at about former prices. Barley still unsatisfactory, trade feeding sorts, other kinds steady. Rye wanted for distillery. Peas and beans steady demand, owing to mild weather. Oats unchanged.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, JAN. 2.—The supply of stock at market to-day was larger than on last Monday. The demand fair for beasts and sheep at market, higher prices for the best quality of each. Middling and inferior were also the turn dearer. Beef, 5d to 6d; mutton, 6d to 7½d. Supply—Beasts, 1,992; sheep, 8,431.

CORK CORN MARKET, JAN. 2.—White wheat, 27s to 28s; red do., 25s 0d to 26s 0d; barley, 16s 6d to 20s 6d; oats, 12s to 14s 4d.

BELFAST CORN MARKET, JAN. 2.—(Messrs. Henderson's Report.)—Farmers' supplies moderate. Demand slow, and late rates scarcely obtainable. In grain ex-store there is little doing, and no change to note in the state of the market.

DUNDALK CORN MARKET, JAN. 2.—Large attendance of farmers. Demand for barley very brisk. White wheat, 29s to 30s; red, 27s to 28s; oats, 13s 6d to 14s 6d; malting barley, 19s 6d to 21s; grinding, 18s to 19s.

REPORTED LOSS OF A SHIP WITH 850 LIVES

The overland mail from China brings inteligence of the reported loss of the American ship, Flora Temple, 2,000 tons burden, bound to Savannah, having on board the large number of 850 coolies. The ship, it appears, had struck on a rock at Cochin China, but came off, and was afterwards abandoned by the captain, her officers, and seamen; the captain's brother and the doctor being among them. They landed at Manilla, and on reporting the casualty the French Admiral despatched H.I.M. steamer Gironde, in search of the wrecked ship, but returned after a careful cruise without meeting or hearing any trace of her, and the impression is that she went down and every soul on board had perished.

DUBLIN CLUBS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

31st December, 1859.

SIR,—I was glad to perceive in your paper of this day a notification that a Club has just been established on the North side of this city, called "The Dublin and Provincial Club," with a Club-house in Rutland-square, West.

It has, for some time, occurred to me that a middle-class Club-house on the South side of Dublin, less expensively and luxuriously got up than is usually the case, would be a great accommodation, as well to residents, as to country gentlemen when visiting the Metropolis.

The population of the South side and of its extensive and daily increasing suburbs, exceeds, I need scarcely say, very largely, that of the North; and how few of that population can, when so disposed, become members of the existing Clubs, which are, for them, too expensive, and more or less of a political or class character?

I am not aware upon what principles the Rutland Square Club has been founded; but I am satisfied that a General and Travellers' Club, suited to the respectable middle classes, would be well supported on the South side.

I trust that those suggestions may produce fruit; and that gentlemen having time to spare (which I have not), and approving of the idea, will kindly take it in hand, and with a little trouble they could have no difficulty in getting up a club, which would be to them a source of gratification, and well deserved pride.

A good central position for the Club house, such as Dawson-street, or the locality would be slight inducement to many to become members,

COSMOS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Will you allow me, through the columns of your journal, to inquire what steps are being taken to open the long talked-of *Athenæum*, as I understand funds have been in hands for many months for that purpose.

This is a question every day asked, not only by hundreds of young men, but by many others anxious for the improvement of our Irish Protestant youth—in loyalty to our Queen, and a respect for the Institutions and constitutions of our common country—and it need hardly be urged such an institution is much required in Dublin, since men well known, and having a world-wide fame, as "Irish rebel" and a "returned convict"—*requested* by the directors of the only *general* public institution in this city devoted to the purposes of the improvement of the mind to spread disloyal views amongst the citizens of Dublin.

This is a disgrace calling for interference on the part of all peaceable disposed and intelligent persons, and I deeply regret, although admitting to be one of those belonging to the aforesaid institution, to be compelled to cry out against its officers and management, conscientiously believing it is but my duty to do so.

I believe I am correct, when I state there are many now claiming membership with this institution for no other reason than that it should not altogether fall into the hands of the "opposite party," and should the "Athenæum" be started, many would flock to its support, and it would save Dublin from the disgrace again of having paraded in our newspapers, lectures—if they can be called so—of an ungrateful, rebellious subject of our Gracious Sovereign.

Hoping you may find space in your impression of to-morrow for these few lines—I am sir, your obedient servant,

A MEMBER OF THE "M——'S."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In your last number of the IRISH TIMES several species of fish were mentioned which construct nests for the deposition and protection of their eggs.

Now, I have witnessed the same proof of instinct in so small a creature as the pink, known in Ireland by the diminutive name of *pinkeen*, which, I believe, is a species of *perca*. It selected a cavity in the side of a pool, and having made a hole in the mud by shaking itself in it from side to side, it commenced collecting blades of fine well-soaked grass, which it carried in its mouth to the appointed spot, and laid them all round the brink of the hole crosswise, swimming round the hole and pulling the blades in every direction, until they were firmly and properly fixed. After each successive layer of grass it would swim to some distance from the nest, and, turning back, would rush head foremost against the sides to render them still more solid and compact, while it preserved the interior cavity by continually shaking the thick part of its body into it. During the whole of this process the little creature kept entire possession of the recess which it had thus appropriated, darting furiously at those of its companions which were bold enough to intrude.

I have spent hours, during several days, watching this interesting scene, and have frequently seen it repeated; as the nest was often broken up by persons drawing water from the pool, and was each time recommenced with fresh vigour by its intelligent proprietor.

I may add that this fish was about an inch and a half in length.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

C. D.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—My attention having being called to the editorial article in your journal of the 28th inst., on the Dublin Banking System, will you kindly accord to me, as a manufacturer, the privilege to offer a few remarks on the subject? You have ably exposed to view the evil why Dublin is not the third, or fourth manufacturing city in these kingdoms. Let every trader in this extensive city, this moneyed city—this second city in the empire—look at the Trade Report in your valuable journal, headed "Trade of Dublin Custom-house—duty paid on Whiskey, Tea, &c." I ask sir, is that not a disgrace to Dublin? Are we not pointed at with the finger of scorn by the English and Scotch, and even the Northmen? And, I say justly so, for we deserve it. The remedy is in our own hands. What is that remedy? I say the one you have so ably laid down the cash credit system.—The want of such keeps our splendid city as one monster shop for the manufacturers of England and Scotland. Let me not be misunderstood, I give credit to every English and Scotchman, and honour for carrying out his trade to the ends of the earth. Why not Irishmen do the same? My answer is—for want of the cash credit system.

If a customer seeks credit from a shopkeeper, what is the first act of the prudent shopkeeper? Why, he must know is his intended customer a man of integrity. May I ask, why not our banks go and do likewise? Let our banking companies come out of their offices, walk through our factories, see for themselves, and know the men that are doing business with them, instead of keeping in the secret committees of the Discount Board, and listening to whisperings and invidious remarks of interested invividuals—perhaps some secret opponent in trade—without taking the trouble of satisfying themselves. How many men of capacity of mind have been floored by this vile system!

Let the Bank adopt the cash credit system; let them have men of discrimination, that will be able to judge between the mere speculator and the man of industry.

When a manufacturer applies for accommodation, let him, of course, give proper security, and, if he has expended, say £5,000, let them try him with one-fourth that amount. If that were finally established, then would Ireland become

"Great, glorious, and free,
First flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea."

Let every Irishman say hail happy day. Irish prejudice is another stumbling-block of no small magnitude. This arises from two causes—one from the want of judgment on the part of the customer, the other interested shopkeepers; the latter feeling it his interest to sell the article that he has got longest time on, and consequently makes most of. I, for one, cannot blame him. Let the cash credit system be fairly established, and both evils will disappear, as the morning cloud in the early dew before the rising sun. I hold that Irish manufacturers should not get a preference unless they produce their articles equally as good, both in price and quality, as their neighbours. Let our motto, therefore, be prudence, industry, and perseverance. Is it not a sad state of affairs to find that one English or Scotch agent can make such an amount of sales as will keep some thousands of hands employed in the sister country, to our detriment, although we have plenty of cash lying idle in our banks through our present short-sighted and injurious system. Instead of having the goods manufactured in Ireland, which would circulate the cash through various channels, and would ultimately find its way into the coffers of our banks. In a word, the cash system would enable us to increase our trade twenty-fold; consequently the Dublin banks would share in our national prosperity. If the cash credit system were once fairly started, the vile outdoor relief system of discounting would soon be discontinued. Let Irishmen look at it for one moment; it concerns every man in trade, especially the manufacturer. When a trader has any large payments to make, he prepares, as best he can, for the evil day. He furnishes his accounts, and endeavours to get his customers to give bills. This cannot be always done. To induce the most tardy, he is obliged to make sacrifices, and oftentimes promise to renew, free of cost, when at maturity, to meet the long account given by English manufacturers. After all this loss of time, trouble, &c., &c., he puts the bills into the bank, waits some two hours, calls with hat in hand—to hear, perhaps, his disgrace. He receives back his docket, whole, or in part, before a gazing crowd, waiting a like purpose. What is the result? His own bills are due that very day: what's to be done? There are two courses open, *i.e.*, one to go to a usurer with his legitimate paper, submit quietly to be robbed out of his hard earning, or allow his bill to be dishonoured. I ask, sir, in the name of my country, how can Irishmen compete with their neighbours under such circumstances? It is quite impossible. That being fully established, I would say, away with the system that is entailing misery and wretchedness on our traders and merchants, and let the willing and enterprising Irishman have a fair chance in his race for prosperity. Ireland is now making desparate strides for commercial greatness—who are those that are keeping her back? I say with you, without fear of contradiction, that the present short-sighted, narrow-minded, banking system is the sole evil. Let the Dublin bankers take care that the same evil system that has worked the destruction, and is now keeping down an industrious, enterprising people, will not tell against themselves at the last. The day is not far distant when there will be competition in the money market, as well as in manufactured goods. Let the cash credit system be adopted, and I would venture to say one bill will not be dishonoured for every twenty that are now so treated. Dublin would, ere ten years were round, be in reality, what she is now only in name—the metropolis of Ireland. Go to Liverpool, Glasgow—even Belfast—comparison would be simply ridiculous. You will there see the beneficial result of the cash credit system almost in every street, vast mills and chimneys, towering their heads into the clouds. Wonderful machinery, thousands of hands employed, happy homesteads, all to be traced to the stimulus given by the cash credit system to manufacturing industry.

If the owners of the above mills had the misfortune to live in Dublin, they would, in all probability, be placed on the bankers' black list, as men trading beyond their means, &c., and forced, in sorrow and regret, to lower the standard of Irish enterprise, although plenty of cash lies rusting in the bank coffers, sufficient to give ample employment to every idle man in the country; to train up our youth to industry and enterprise, and save them from being a burthen on our social system, being locked up in our reformatories, or prisons, and finally sent out of the country for our country's good.

One word more. Might I ask why not our present Government assist the manufacturer as they do the Irish agriculturist, with cash on proper security, at a low rate of interest?

Hoping I have not trespassed too much on your valuable space—I remain, sir,

ONE OF THE OPPRESSED.

Dublin, January 2nd.

THE WEATHER IN SCOTLAND.—For the last few days the weather has been exceedingly mild. Yesterday, that part of the river between the bridges was entirely filled with detached pieces of ice, which floated down from the upper portions of the river. The *Inverness Courier* says:—"The only heavy fall of snow we have had in Inverness this winter was on Friday morning. This was evidently the storm which had shut up the roads in Aberdeenshire and in the South of Scotland a few days previously; it was now our turn, and we had to undergo the pains of difficult communication with our neighbours. There was keen frost on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. The snow was quite 'friable,' and sledges were in request in the country. On Monday morning the weather broke up, and a general but slow thaw has since prevailed. On Tuesday evening and this morning it was for a time suspended, and the ice became sharp and slippery under foot; but on the whole, thaw has gone on steadily, and we learn by private letters that in the South snow and ice have completely disappeared. Communication by the Canal was suspended for some time, and cannot be resumed sooner than Saturday or perhaps Monday. Loch Oich was strongly frozen over. On Wednesday a passage through it was broken open by direction of the officials, and a lump of the ice was sent to Captain Turner. After four days' thaw it was still 7 inches thick. The roads and streets have been not only most uncomfortable, but positively dangerous. First the heavy fall of snow on Friday was trodden down, partially thawed, and then frozen over again so hard that the subsequent thaw has affected it only to the extent of spreading a thin layer of water over the surface, making it more slippery than ever. Several accidents have occurred, and one or two of them are very severe."—*Glasgow Herald.*

THE MAYORALTY FOR 1860—INAUGURATION OF THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

The ceremony of publicly installing the chief magistrate of this city for 1860 took place, yesterday, with the usual formality and pomp, but was not remarkable for any new feature of interest. Indeed, no one expects the like, for as the mayoralty is a venerable institution, the public, at the inauguration of a new civic magistrate, rather expect to witness the formalities which their forefathers looked upon than any novelty or innovation. Many people, too, take a greater pleasure in beholding an antiquated ceremony, though essentially pompous and somewhat ridiculous than they would in beholding an exhibition prepared with the most artistic skill, and completely suited to modern taste. Of late years, however, the inauguration of Lord Mayor has degenerated into a dull and uninteresting public display, in which none but the *canaille*, or idle and wanton urchins take any pleasure. In truth, the days in which these civic processions created general enthusiasm, delight, and respect, are past, and are not likely to return. We live in times in which neither scarlet robes, nor cocked hats, nor knee breeches—however costly their materials may be—even when accompanied with the stuffed calves, can inspire respect. The people now look to sterling worth; to the probity, the intelligence, the experience, the capacity—in a word to the character of the man who aspires to fill a public office; and, whether the individual be a Prime Minister, or only the Mayor of a provincial town, the public very soon come to know whether the right man has been put in the right place or not; and if such has not been the case, they arrive at once at the conclusion that while an incompetent man has been fortuitously exalted, the office has been lowered and disgraced. Let it not be imagined, however, that these last remarks are intended to refer to either our late or present chief magistrate. Alderman Lambert's character for uprightness, efficiency, and dignity has been fully tested and generally recognised; and of the merits of his successor we must reserve our opinion for a future day. It was well said by an ancient writer that no man could be pronounced happy before he died; and of mayors it may be equally truly said, that their term of office should be allowed to expire before the public should form an opinion of their merits. But now to the business of the day. Yesterday was, perhaps, as favourable a day as a public display of the sort in question could take place on. It was one of those bright, clear, airy, and sunny days which seldom occur in winter; and, though in the morning there was a strong breeze, the weather was of such a character as to invite all persons in the enjoyment of good health to go out of doors and take exercise. Eleven o'clock was the hour appointed for the members of the Corporation to assemble at the Mansion-house, and they commenced to arrive at that period. But some time previously a strong body of mounted and foot police were stationed opposite that building, whose duty it was to keep the open space and a portion of the street quite clear, which they did most effectively. A few hundred persons, composed almost wholly of the lowest classes, *gobbemouches*, basket boys, dissipated idlers, and ragged shoeless urchins—with, of course, a sprinkling of pickpockets—took up their position upon the flags and the steps of the houses opposite, no doubt to the sore annoyance of the respectable people who occupied them. The bands of the 3rd Light Dragoons and of the Frst Royal Dragoons were stationed in the middle of Dawson-street, and performed some popular airs, while the members of the Corporation were arriving. At about a quarter past eleven o'clock six grey horses, gaudily caparisoned, were taken out of an adjoining livery stable, and just at the same time the "gilt coach" was drawn out of a yard opposite. The sight of this venerable monument of a bygone age created, as usual, considerable merriment, and gave rise to many a stale joke. Immediately after, a man in military garb, wearing a cocked hat, surmounted with about a stone of white feathers, and seated upon a black nag whose legs appeared to be dangerously weak, made his appearance. Some said he was the Commander of the Forces; others said he was only one of the bandmasters; while the experienced sight-seers sharply rebuked the ignorance of these novices, and at once proclaimed the new arrival to be no other than "Tom Reynolds," the City Marshal, of the truth of which announcement all expressed themselves perfectly satisfied, when they saw a baton, as bright as a piece of an old poker recently furbished up in his fist, and a big bunch of rusty keys, tied with innumerable party-coloured ribbons, thrown around the horse's neck. Some of the wags present beguiled the time with conjectures as to whether any of the aforesaid keys had ever turned a lock, and whether it was not quite probable that they were merely hired for the occasion from some dealer in Charles-street. Many were the caustic and humorous remarks, too, from the female portion of the crowd, as to the impropriety of appropriating so large and fine a collection of ribbons to such a purpose.

A little after half-past eleven the coach of the late Lord Mayor, followed by the state coach, and the coach of the new Lord Mayor, drove up to the door of the Mansion-house, and at a quarter to twelve his lordship, accompanied by his Secretary and Chaplain, entered the state carriage. The municipal officers occupied the preceding one. The band of the 3rd Light Dragoons then took their position before the first carriage, and the City Marshal, occupying his customary place, led the way. This portion of the procession then advanced to Stephen's green, where it halted for a few moments, until the entire was completed. It then proceeded down Grafton-street, round by College-green, and up Dame-street, the two bands playing alternately. A considerable crowd attended the procession, and a good many spectators occupied favourable positions at the windows in the streets through which it passed; but there were few houses of business closed—a precaution which ought to have been more generally taken, for shop windows are very liable to be broken on such occasions, and very little business can possibly be done. The crowd, which increased in density as the procession approached the City Hall, was composed, as before stated, of the lowest class, the mere rabble, or of those who were too indolent to work if they had anything to do. As soon as the Lord Mayors, Aldermen, and Town Councillors, entered the City Hall, the carriages of the late and present Lord Mayors drove into the Castle yard, and remained there until the other proceedings terminated. The two bands took up their position on Cork Hill, opposite the Hibernian Bank, and played alternately to the great delight of the multitude, while their betters were regaled with oratory inside. During the interval of the show the people amused themselves (especially the junior portion of them) as usual, with shouting, blocking hats, and making all sort of remarks, upon every passenger who could possibly be made the subject of a joke, however coarse or indifferent it might be. This pastime, too, was occasionally relieved by the charge of a mounted policeman, who, with a look which all as one as said, *odi profanum vulgus, et arceo*, drove back the multitude, whenever they encroached upon the space appropriated to the magnates of the day. Although by the class just mentioned, much confusion and clamour were raised, still there was far less of that noisy mirth and boisterous enthusiasm than was heretofore usual at the installation of Radical Lord Mayors. There was also, it may be observed, little desire shown on the part of the crowd to annoy the party opposed to them, by groans, gibes, or scurrilous remarks. This circumstance, however, may be ascribed to the character of the late Lord Mayor, who, while he discharged his duty most effectively, did so with the utmost impartiality, courtesy, and urbanity, and gave no reason to any one to treat him otherwise than with respect. It is to be hoped, too, that with the diffusion of knowledge, which is now penetrating the lowest classes of society, men will learn to treat each other with respect, however they may differ in their political and religious opinions, and to estimate the value of public men, not so much by the party they belong to, as by their acts in public and private life.

THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

At half-past 12 o'clock a meeting of the council was held, for the purpose of inaugurating the Lord Mayor for 1860, and transacting other business. There was a large attendance of persons present, including a considerable number of ladies. On the procession entering the chamber, Alderman Lambert, the ex-Lord Mayor, was loudly cheered. The new Lord Mayor was accompanied by his chaplain, the Rev. Patrick O'Neill, C.C., of Marlborough-street. The following members, in their robes, attended:—

Aldermen Lambert, Mackey, J.P.; Moylan, J.P.; Curran, Kinahan, John Reynolds, J.P.; Dowling, Atkinson, Roe, D.L., J.P.; Martin, and Campbell, J.P. Councillors—Joseph Martin (Trinity Ward); Tagart, Acheson, Sir Edward M'Donnel, J.P.; Gray, J.P.; Plunkett, O'Neill, Scally, M'Vey, Kelly, Price, J.P; Maunsell, J.P.; Codd, J.P.; Lalor, Wharton, Meehan, Cordner, Draper, Keating, Richard Kelly, J.P.; M'Cann, Robert O'Brien, Pilkington, Bonsall, Vance, Casson, J.P.; Gavacan, Redmond, Dunne, J.P.; Sweetman Tracey, French, M'Swiney, and Chambers.

There were also present—Dr. Henry Murray, Summer-hill; John O'Neill, Esq., H. Devitt, Esq., barrister; E. Broderick, Esq., — Baxter, Esq., &c., &c.

The chair having been taken by the out-going Lord Mayor (Alderman Lambert), the Town Clerk read the minutes of the previous meeting, and also the resolution by which Alderman Carroll was elected Lord Mayor for the year 1860.

Alderman Carroll was then sworn in by the Town Clerk, and invested with the insignia of Lord Mayor. Alderman Lambert vacated the chair, which was taken by the new Lord Mayor.

The Lord Mayor said—Aldermen and Town Councillors of the city of Dublin, and fellow-citizens, I thank you most sincerely for the honour you have done me in electing me to the high position which I now occupy—a position which I fear I am very inadequate to fill, seeing so many gentlemen around me who are so much more competent to fill the office than I could possibly pretend to be. However, be that as it may, I shall endeavour to do my duty to the best of my ability, and I trust the Almighty will enable me to do it with strict impartiality and justice to all. (Loud applause.)

Alderman Roe said—I have been requested to move the first resolution on the present occasion, and I esteem it a very high privilege, indeed, to be permitted to do so. I would rather that the honour had been conferred upon some more eloquent member of the council, who would be more capable than I am of speaking to the merits of the late Lord Mayor. But, my lord, I attribute the compliment which is paid to me in asking me to perform this exceedingly pleasing duty to the circumstance of having myself had the honour of filling that chair at a very remote period, almost past the recollection of many of my friends now present. Very nearly 20 years ago I had the honour of filling that chair, and I certainly did attach a great deal of importance to the duties of the office, as regards the interests of the citizens of Dublin. I conceive that there is scarcely a public office connected with our city of greater importance to the citizens. (Hear, hear.) I have been a close observer of the manner in which the late Lord Mayor has performed the duties of his office. I remember distinctly that when entering upon his office, he assured us that during his period of official duty, no member of this house, and no citizen of Dublin, should discover of what particular faith he was. (Hear, hear.) It is pretty well known that I am as diametrically opposed in politics to my friend the Lord Mayor as any one can be, and I am free to confess that during the whole period of his official career it would be impossible for any man to know what Alderman Lambert's political opinions were, so admirably did he steer clear of all political questions, and so kind and courteous was he to every member of this house, no matter to which side he belonged. I must acknowledge, as a citizen, that we are all largely indebted to him for his great attention to the various public charities of the city. I have had great pleasure in seeing him attend constantly at the various charitable boards, distributing his charity impartially to all. (Hear, hear.) I shall only allude to one other measure, of a commercial nature, which arose during his year of office—I mean, of course, the important question of Transatlantic communication. (Hear, hear.) I am sure that not only every member of this house, but the citizens generally, and the people of Ireland at large, must feel under deep obligation to him for the active part he took in promoting that great national project. (Hear, hear.) It is well known that we are indebted to the late Lord Mayor very much for the great services which he has rendered to that undertaking. I trust he will have his reward in finding that it will be productive of the good results which he anticipates, and which we all desire. (Hear.) Without further preface, I beg to move that the thanks of this council are due to Alderman James Lambert for the courteous and efficient manner in which he discharged the duties which devolved upon him during his term of office as Lord Mayor of this city. (Cheers.)

Mr. Codd—I did not think, until this moment, that, I should have had the pleasure of seconding the resolution which has been proposed by Alderman Roe. I only do so because of the absence of a member of this house who was to have undertaken that pleasing duty. I most fully and cordially agree in every observation that has fallen from Alderman Roe; and, perhaps, the strongest expression I can give of my opinion of Alderman Lambert's administration of the high office which he has just vacated, and to which your lordship has been raised, is by stating that from some circumstances which occurred almost immediately before my friend accepted office, I was apprehensive that his career of office would be marked by some indiscretion. His career has been now passed; and I only feel it just to say that, in my opinion, no Lord Mayor ever discharged his duty with more impartiality, fairness, courtesy, or good sense, than Alderman Lambert. (Cheers.)

The resolution having been put and carried amid loud cheers.

Alderman Lambert, the late Lord Mayor, then rose amidst loud and enthusiastic applause, and addressed the Council as follows:—

"My Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, and Citizens of Dublin, I believe you may give me credit for sincerity when I say that I was not prepared for the manner in which your vote of thanks has been conferred upon me. When I undertook the office of Lord Mayor, I made a voluntary declaration that, during my mayoralty, no man should know the colour of my politics. (Hear, hear.) I did so, my lord, because I considered that, whoever is called upon to preside over this assembly—an assembly representing all classes of the citizens—should be so impartial in the administration of the justice which he is called upon to dispense, that no man could charge him with having shown favour or affection to one side or the other. (Hear, hear.) It affords me no ordinary satisfaction to have it so emphatically declared here to-day that I have been successful in carrying out that declaration, and, believe me, there is no act of my public life to which I shall recur with more pleasing recollections, or the public recognition of which I shall more dearly prize. (Applause.) Alderman Roe has alluded to the part which I took in the organisation of the Galway Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company. I look back with pleasure to the part which my sense of public duty, and the desire I felt to forward the interests of the country, assigned to me in this great national project; and I may reasonably expect that the success which has attended my humble exertions in this regard will not only be continued through the exertions of the members of this council, and the citizens generally, but that this undertaking will be placed upon such a permanent footing as to make even the chance of failure impossible. (Loud applause.) There is another part of my duties to which I would call particular attention, and that is the lively interest which I took in the supervision of Smithfield Market. After very careful and constant inquiry, I have discovered the sources from which originate the considerable frauds practised there; and I shall willingly give the benefit of my counsel and experience to your lordship in repressing those frauds, and also in forwarding every other movement which shall tend to the benefit of my fellow-citizens. (Hear, hear.) The markets of Dublin generally are now in a very satisfactory state. When I entered on the office of Lord Mayor, my attention was called by anonymous letters and otherwise, to the quantity of diseased meat which was exposed for sale in our public markets, but I am happy to state that after adopting severe measures, and sending a large quantity of it to the Zoological Gardens, the system has been completely changed, and now persons who, unfortunately, have diseased cattle, send them to knackers as carrion, in place of selling them for human food. (Hear, hear.) My year of office has been marked by the frequent occurrence of calamitous fires—there being no less than 43 within that period—some of which involved the loss of a vast amount of property, and others the sacrifice of human life. By the kindness and advice which I received from the Commissioners of Police, I was able to make such arrangements in connection with our officer, Mr. Crofton, that, if they did not prevent, at least had the effect of confining those fires to the premises in which they originated. (Hear, hear.) I am happy to express my thanks to the commissioners, and also to their able officer, Inspector Boyle, for their valuable co-operation; and the good feeling which has been engendered between this Corporation and theirs I have no doubt, will be continued with the most beneficial results. There is another matter to which my sense of gratitude compels me to allude, although, perhaps, it may be out of place to do so. I refer to the valuable and valued compliments paid to me by the members of my own trade. As I see some of their faces in this assembly, I take this opportunity of returning them my best thanks for their very handsome token of their regard and esteem. (Hear, hear.) My lord, once more returning you, the Council, and the citizens of Dublin, my sincere thanks, for the support which I have uniformly received during my year of office, I wish you a happy and a prosperous year of office. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Kelsh observed that he was happy to be able to state that he was one of the first who had joined in paying this tribute of respect to the late Lord Mayor. (Hear, hear.)

THE BALLAST BOARD.

Mr. Farquhar said the next business to be transacted by the council was the election of three Aldermen to represent the Corporation on the Ballast Board, in place of the outgoing Aldermen, Kinahan, Moylan, and Reynolds.

Alderman John Reynolds rose, pursuant to notice, to move that Alderman James Martin be elected a member of the Ballast Board. In asking the council to adopt his resolution, he felt it necessary to make some observations. It would be generally admitted that the Ballast Board ought to be a board representing the mercantile interests of the city—(hear, hear.)—and if any board required a more full and fair representation than another it was the shipping interest. (Hear, hear.) He had the honour of a seat on that board, but his official life in this regard was about to expire, and each minute was making its donation beautifully less. (Laughter.) He had, over and over again, expressed his dissatisfaction with the constitution of the Ballast Board. It was a self-elected body, independent of public opinion, and the only element of the elective principle exercised with regard to it was when the Corporation sent three of its members annually to represent them. He had been sent there four successive years, and when a petty attempt was made to put him off the board, it met with a signal failure, owing particularly to the Conservative members of the Council, who saw through the trick and defeated it. (Hear, hear.) He presented Alderman Martin to them as a gentleman merchant of talent and education, as a man perfectly aware of the wants and drawbacks of the port of Dublin, and, without drawing invidious comparisons, the first in our city as a ship owner. He had in his hand a document, containing statistics of the shipping interest of Dublin, as it affected vessels trading with foreign ports, with the great continents of America and Australia, and the East and West Indies. The tonnage of vessels of this class was about 20,000 tons, of which the Messrs. Martin owned 13,331 tons, or double the tonnage of all the other merchants of the city of Dublin. (Loud cheers.) The Messrs. Martin employed 378 seamen, whose aggregate wages was £36,000 a year. On a recent occasion an effort was made, which he (Alderman Reynolds) supported, to make Alderman Martin a life member of the Ballast Board. The election took place, but he was beaten by a gentleman who was not the owner of much tonnage, as he (Alderman Reynolds) was aware. He felt that defeat so acutely that he would have brought the matter before the Council, had he not been restrained by Alderman Martin himself. (Hear, hear.) His object on this occasion was not to create any angry discussion; and in order to shew his sincerity he would not seek to disturb Alderman Moylan, or Alderman Kinahan, but would disturb himself. (Laughter.) If, on a future occasion, the Council thought it advisable to give other aldermen a turn, he reserved to himself the right of recording his vote for the best man in his judgment. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that the election of Alderman Martin would be unanimous, and he would, therefore, alter his resolution by proposing that Aldermen Kinahan, Moylan, and Martin, be elected to represent the Corporation on the Ballast Board for the ensuing year. (Hear, hear).

Alderman Campbell seconded the resolution, which was put from the chair and carried unanimously.

Alderman Martin said he felt he was not deserving of the eulogium which had been passed upon him by Alderman Reynolds, who was himself a most useful man on the various public boards on which he served. If his (Alderman Martin's) nomination to be a member of the Ballast Board would release the Corporation from the necessity of returning Alderman Reynolds, he would not desire to be elected. Before his name had been mentioned at the recent meeting, by Alderman Reynolds, he had not the remotest idea of any intention to propose him to be a member of the Ballast Board, and since that time he had never spoken to a single member of the Council as to what his wishes were on the subject. To one gentleman, he believed, he stated that, perhaps, it was better he should not be on the Ballast Board, as his presence there might be objectionable to some members of it, for reasons which it was then unnecessary for him to state. In many respects, the Ballast Board was a place where, under ordinary circumstances, any mercantile man might, with laudable ambition, strive to get a seat, because its members were most influential and respectable, and performed their duties in a most conscientious and upright manner. The opinions which he entertained with regard to the present state of the port of Dublin were misunderstood. He believed he had been represented as one who would spoliate the revenue derived from the port and leave it insufficient. That was not so. He was not in favour of a reduction of the revenue; on the contrary, he believed it was not sufficient, and that the capabilities for the port of Dublin for expenditure far exceeded the amount in their exchequer. If not in favour of reduction, he was decidedly in favour of an alteration in the system by which that revenue was arrived at. He believed all were agreed as to the injustice of the charge called the Dunleary dues, which was about 10 per cent. of the tonnage of the port. Not one of the ships which took refuge in the harbour contributed a single shilling towards that charge. Upon a late occasion it was stated that the Dunleary charge was a grievance which affected their foreign trade, which if removed the foreign trade of the port would rapidly increase. He did not altogether agree with that opinion, as there were other charges of quite as oppressive to foreign trade; for instance, there was a charge levied upon every description of lumber cargo. How did that charge operate? In some instances the number of the cargo was so small that the charge levied amounted to the enormous rate of 2½ per cent. on the invoice value. He considered it would be just to levy the charge upon tea and other valuable cargoes, which would produce a very large revenue to the port, and would not be much felt when levied upon valuable commodities. Upon that point it might be said that it did not matter whether the charge was levied upon the ship or upon the cargo, as in any case the consumer was the party who would have to pay. But that was an erroneous opinion; for instance, in the case of two steamers coming into port, one of which might contain a cargo to the value of £2,000, and the other, a cargo of fine goods to the value of perhaps £500,000, they would levy a charge at the rate of six per cent. on the one cargo that could least bear it, and allow the class of goods that could well bear the charge to ship into the port at a nominal rate of expenditure. In making these observations it might be said he was interested in the subject. He certainly could not deny that he was personally interested, but he did not think that was a sufficient reason to prevent him from expressing his opinion, as he considered it was facts and figures would weigh with the public, and not either influence or personal position. He felt he could not rest when he saw an evil existing which deprived the city of a large number of tradesmen, as well as a considerable portion of foreign trade. These observations he made with diffidence and respect to those who were better able to form an opinion on the subject, but he would ask the Council it their patient consideration, and he was not without hope that, on receiving that consideration, many would be led to the conclusion that unless some change was speedily made in the system they would discover the error too late, and find the port of Dublin in a second-rate position as regarded Belfast, Cork, and other ports. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Codd said that Alderman Reynolds had infused so much good humour into the discussion that certainly if he (Mr. Codd) were at all disposed to create an unpleasant discussion, the course Alderman Reynolds had taken would prevent him from doing so. As a member of the Ballast Board, he, however, felt he would be doing an injustice to his own opinion if he did not make a few remarks upon the subject. He had no disposition to create unpleasant or acrimonious feeling, and his simple object in rising was to express his belief that, both as to facts and figures, Alderman Martin was mistaken. When the entire subject was brought by Mr. Martin before the Council, he (Mr. Codd) would be prepared to show that the course pursued by the Ballast Board was best for the mercantile and shipping interests of the port. There were some charges to which he, in common with Alderman Martin, took exception, and it was tolerably well known that no man had gone further to remedy them than he had. (Hear, hear.) But he should be very sorry for the interests of the merchants of Dublin that some of Alderman Martin's propositions, at which he had rather glanced than expressed, would receive the sanction of the Council, and he would be able to show the merchants of Dublin that those propositions were not correct.

Alderman Reynolds, as the mover of the resolution, said, he had a right to reply. Finding he had succeeded in throwing a little oil on the troubled waters, God forbid that he should say anything to neutralise the effect of his first statement; but he could not permit the vote to be taken without assuring the Council that he never had a communication with Alderman Martin, directly or indirectly, on the subject. In reference to the gentlemen of the Ballast Board, he was bound to say that during the three or four years he had the honour of a seat at that board he was never treated by any public body with which he was connected in a more gentlemanlike or courteous manner than he was by the members of the Ballast Board, both individually and collectively, although he was opposed to their constitution. [Mr. Codd—Hear, hear] and would never cease impeaching it until he had succeeded in breaking up their system of nomination. With reference to the subject discussed by Alderman Martin, Mr. Codd had ignored the truth of his propositions, and gave him an invitation to discuss the subject. He (Alderman Reynolds) was not often under obligations to Mr. Codd—(laughter)—but he assured him he accepted that invitation as a compliment. They should have a field-day—(laughter)—and Alderman Martin had not the blood of the game-cock in him which he supposed if he did not accept the invitation. (Hear, hear.) He would assure Alderman Martin that when he came before the Council to urge his propositions, and to call for the reform which he desired, that he would have a fair and impartial hearing; and, humble as he (Alderman Reynolds) was, he promised Mr. Codd he would help to prove the truth of the propositions which Mr. Martin had laid down. (Hear, hear.)

TRUSTEES OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

On the motion of Councillor Martin (Trinity Ward), seconded by Alderman Lambert, the trustees of the Royal Exchange for the past year were re-elected.

THE PROPOSED WATER SUPPLY.

Dr. Gray moved the suspension of the standing orders, in order to submit to the Council a special report of a sub-committee appointed to make the preliminary arrangements for lodging the Dublin Water Works Bill in Parliament, and to adopt such other measures as were calculated to ensure its enactment. He had also to lay on the table for the inspection of members, the estimates of Mr. Hawksley, the consulting engineer, and of Mr. Neville, the city engineer. The report being for the first reading, it was necessary to move the suspension of the standing orders before it would be adopted.

Alderman Roe seconded the motion for the suspension of the standing orders, which was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Farquhar having read the report in question,

Dr. Gray said his object in moving the adoption of this report was, that the report together with the documents to which it referred, might be sent back to the Special Water Supply Committee, in order that they might take upon them whatever action was necessary. Mr. Hawksley had certified to the Council that the total aggregate expense of carrying out the works as specified in the plans and sections, embodied in the proposed Dublin Water Works Bill would be £218,458 8s. 5d. Mr. Neville estimated that the rents and revenues created by the bill would be £25,000 per annum, out of a mortgage, upon which the expenses of the proposed engineering works were to be defrayed.

Alderman Reynolds seconded the motion that the report be adopted.

Mr. Martin (Trinity Ward) said there were two clauses in the bill which, in his opinion, required amendment. He wished to know would he have an opportunity of proposing this amendment?

Mr. Codd said that, while the bill was passing through committee, every member of the Council, and every citizen, would have an opportunity of marking whatever suggestions they deemed necessary.

Alderman Reynolds said that the Committee of the House of Commons was the proper place, to use an aquatic expression, to filter the bill. (Laughter.)

Mr. Codd said that the committee appointed by the Council had taken every means to invite public discussion on the bill, and any suggestion coming, not only from a member of the Council, but from any citizen would be received with thanks, and considered with the attention which it deserved. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. French considered that the Council should have a full opportunity of discussing this important measure before it went formally before the Committee of the House of Commons.

Dr. Gray and Mr. Codd expressed their willingness to sign a requisition calling a special meeting of the Council within the next ten days for the purpose. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman Curran—Do you think we have nothing else to do? (Laughter.)

Mr. French was proceeding to make some further observations; but, amidst calls of "Question, question" he sat down, and the Lord Mayor put the resolution, which was declared carried.

The next business transacted was the nomination of Alderman Lambert, as President of the Court of Conscience, for the ensuing year.

The nomination of the Lord Mayor, on the motion of Alderman Curran, seconded by Alderman Roe, was ratified.

This closed the routine business.

The procession of Aldermen and Councillors then formed in the usual manner—the new Lord Mayor taking precedence—and proceeded up Capel-street, through Mary-street, and Henry-street, into Sackville-street, where a large number of spectators, especially ladies, filled the windows and doors of the principal shops. The flag-ways were completely blocked up, all traffic was suspended, and nothing seemed to engross attention for the time, but the time-honoured "Lord Mayor's show." The procession continued its progress, gathering, like a snow ball, fresh additions to the enthusiastic, boisterly, but still peaceable crowd of pedestrians which accompanied it until it arrived at the Mansion House, where the day's proceedings were brought to a close by the Lord Mayor entertaining the members of the Municipal Council, and their friends.

No accident occurred to mar the pleasure of the day.

Sporting Intelligence.

Clonarden Harriers (Mr. C. Dillon's).—Wednesday, Nov. 4th, Kennel; Saturday, 7th, Laracor; Monday, 9th, Mullatin; Friday, 13th, Skryne, at 11-30.

FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

(FROM LE FOLLET.)

Materials for evening dress or full toilette are very magnificent this winter—rich silks, velvets, plush, and taffetas of a particular make. The silks for visiting dress are of two kinds—plain, or with brocaded bouquets and velvet. The taffetas Imperatrice, reps, Pekin velvet, taffetas with velvet flowers, a new satin, with an exceedingly bright surface; and those beautiful fabrics, with gold and silver intermixed, which are so peculiarly adapted for ball dress—are all made with several bouillonnees skirts, sometimes ornamented with flowers or bows of ribbon. The bodies, which are, of course, low, have several ruches, or are trimmed with lace. The sleeves are short and very small, and have bouillons of tulle; or the sleeve of tulle, with ruches round it.

Many woollen dresses merit the preference they obtain. They have small black stripes upon grenat, brown, drab, French blue grounds, or with Pompadour flowers or small bias checks. The material is thick without being heavy. Reps and poplin are either figorad or plain.

For walking dress a new fashion has been adopted by the Court. The waist s round, short in the front, and very long behind; the skirt to suit, being shortened in front, and with a train behind.

Various kinds of trimmings are used—passementerie, bows, velvet ornaments, lace, network, plaits, and guipures. Thus we find lace (point de Genes) and wide passementeries placed upon a high body, across both back and front, to the height of a low body. The skirts have sometimes a band from about eleven to fifteen inches in width, gradually diminishing to the waist, placed in front, made of passementerie, guipure, or point de Genes. Buttons, fourra eres, epaulettes, bows like aiguilettes upon the shoulders or in front of the body and skirt, are still in vogue; also a trimming of guipure, mixed with jet beads, in the front of the skirt; and a pelerine, which covers the half of the body, forming a point at the back, fastened at the throat, and falling open in two points at the chest; also two bands or quilles meeting at the waist, and opening in front down the skirt. This kind of ornament is very suitable on velvet. Bright steel buttons are used also, or buttons of precious stones. Upon satin taffetas antique or striped poplin the buttons are made of passementerie, surrounded by fulled lace, and mixed with jet.

Dresses are often trimmed at the bottom with wide borders of passementerie, or velvet sewed in a network, or in other designs; sometimes it is a band of velvet, wide, or several bands of different widths. The material is also bouillonnee round dresses with a double heading. Plisse a la vielle is now a little common, a wide band of quilted is very distingue. These borders are very useful in freshening up dresses which are a little damaged at the bottom, now they are worn so long. They also speak of putting a breadth of a different colour down the sides of the dresses.

Dresses are made as full as ever, and set in large plaits; and although the petticoats are decidedly worn smaller than they were, at present there is no appearance of crinoline being altogether discarded. Ribbons are always much used in trimming. Bands are universally in favour; instead of buckles, a kind of clasp is used. The newest are those made in imitation of Russian or Byzantine jewels, gold enamelled, in various designs.

The shape of bonnets is at length decided. The front is long, round, advancing over the forehead, and very much thrown back at the ears. The curtain is rather narrow. In general they are very much trimmed—indeed, over-charged with trimmings—but the best houses avoid this fault, although they all use large velvet flowers, plaits, or scarfs of velvet, fastened at the sides with rosettes of black or coloured feathers. Long knotted feathers, velvet scarfs with fancy fringes, or long ends of lace, fall at the sides.

The three following evening coiffures will be found elegant:—The first was a coiffure Grecque, composed of a scarf of blue velvet elegantly rolled, and fastened with five graduated gold rings. The second was the coiffure Grande Duchesse Marie, composed of a narrow border of ponceau velvet, with a gold net. On one side a long flat white feather falling over the shoulder, and on the other a bow of black lace mixed with gold braid. The third was a coiffure Romaine, made with a ruche of black lace separated with gold braid, forming a coronet. From the ruche fell small gold balls. At the back a bow of black lace and roses, with an end of lace trimmed with three gold balls. Plaits of gold and velvet, with long tassels or fancy gold ornaments, are much worn, and form an elegant head-dress; they form a diadem, and fall over the right shoulder. Sometimes strings of pearl beads are added, but generally the gold and velvet produce the best effect. Nets are still worn. We have seen some gold nets with small crescents, and black nets with gold medallions, which are very elegant.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Saturday, at the Bridewell, by Mr. Coroner Jones, on the body of a man named Edward Aughton, found drowned on Friday last. James Barrett, seaman on board the brig Betsy, proved that the deceased was employed on board the vessel as watchman; he saw him on the evening of Thursday, when he appeared to be slightly under the influence of liquor. This evidence went also to prove the finding of the body between the quay and the vessel, on Friday at four o'clock. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally drowned."—*Cork Herald.*

The Adare Choral Society, under the patronage of the Countess of Dunraven, held their useful festival on Friday at Adare. It was attended by the *elite* of the City of Limerick and the surrounding counties. Selections from the most esteemed masters were executed with matchless taste to the delight of the assembly. Refreshments on a princely scale of magnificence and abundance were furnished by the hospitable entertainers.—*Limerick Examiner.*

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE, NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience) Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home, 9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day (Sundays, 8 till 11).
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rates—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included

FALL IN THE PRICE OF BOOTS.
Ten per cent, is the reduction now accomplished in the price of Leather, and all Boots in my establishments are correspondingly reduced from this date.
THOMAS DUNNE, 15, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.
December 8th

CORNS, BUNNIONS, AND IRREGULAR TOE NAILS
—Mr. DUNNE, Chiropodist, attends daily at his rooms, 15, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, for the treatment of the above diseases, from Twelve to Four. His system is perfectly painless, and relief instantaneous.
The Boot department, both on the Quay and Lower Sackville-street, is fully stocked with the most suitable articles for the present season.

TO ALL WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM ILL-ADAPTED ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
Mr. O'Duffy, the only assistant to Mr. Doherty, Surgeon Dentist of St. Vincent's Hospital from the year 1852 to 1858 begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he may be consulted relative to the new American discovery for supplying the loss of Teeth by the application of *vulcanised India-rubber*, as a substitute for Bone, Gold, or Gutta Percha.
Also, on all Cases of Defective Articulation and Mastication, arising from the loss of teeth or the *injurious effects* produced by artificial ones, supplied by incompetent Dentists, which has prevented many from availing themselves of one of the greatest inventions of the age, tending as they do to improve the appearance of the face, when properly adapted; also helping to give a healthy tone to the stomach by assisting mastication.
Mr. O'Duffy having for six years solely designed and personally executed for all Mr. Dogherty's patients, every case, from a single tooth to a complete set, also plates for remedying irregularities in children's teeth, trusts will be sufficient guarantee for his experience in all branches of his profession.
MR. O'DUFFY,
Surgeon Dentist,
75, DAME-STREET,
(Exactly Opposite the Lower Castle Gate.)
At Home Daily from Nine till Six.

TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist (brother and successor to the late John Egar), continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India rubber, as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised India-rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; A complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s.; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 38, SUFFOLK-STREET, (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine till Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

CARYSFORT MINING COMPANY, (LIMITED).

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the directors of this company, was held yesterday at their office, 65, Dame-street, at twelve o'clock—John Conolly, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Foyle, hon. secretary, read the following report of the directors:—

In presenting their report for the past six months, it gives the directors much satisfaction to be able to congratulate the proprietors upon the steady progress which has been made in the development of their property. At two of their mines, namely Ballysillogue and Moneyteigue, they are now at full work, the erection of the requisite machinery having been completed. At Ballintemple the works are partly in abeyance, owing to a depth having been reached below which it is impossible to go without further appliances for unwatering the mine. The necessary steps are being taken for the putting up of a water-wheel and other requisites. At Clonwilliam, up to the period of closing the accounts, nothing had been done beyond making explorations. Since then, however, the searches having proved satisfactory, operations have been commenced; but from the nature of the ground, it is not likely that any machinery will be required. For ample details on every point connected with the workings, the directors refer to the accompanying report of their mining engineer, Captain Silas Evans.

The statement of accounts has been in the hands of the proprietors for several days past. The strictest economy, consistent with the efficient working of the mines, has been practised, and the accounts include every item of expenditure incurred up to the end of the half-year. Having a considerable sum, which would otherwise have been lying unproductive in their hands, the directors deemed it their duty to lend £4,500 at interest, on approved security. Of this £1,000, has since been called in, and another £1,000 is to be paid in the middle of January, and the remaining £2,500 is available at any time, by giving one months' notice.

In conclusion, the directors wish to convey to the proprietors an expression of their unabated confidence in the worth of their property; and they trust the time is not far distant, when valuable returns of one will begin to be made.

Captain Silas Evans, head engineer, read the following report:—

In presenting you with my report for the approaching half-yearly meeting of the shareholders, I purpose not to confine my observations to the progress made in the half year just terminated, but, as the operations were commenced on the 1st of May last, to state briefly, though I hope explicitly, what has been accomplished during the present company's operations. In doing so I shall divide the report into sections, as being the course best calculated to give the fullest information to the shareholders, beginning first with:—

Moneyteigue.—In this, the most westerly portion of the company's property, the engine shaft upon the north copper lode has been enlarged and made fit for the reception of the engine, and sunk to a depth of 13 fathoms from the surface. The lode, in the working, varies in size from 2 to 8 feet in width, and is composed of magnetic iron ore, iron pyrites, quartz, clay slate, and copper ores of the following description, viz:—Sulphuret, oxides, and carbonates—with some beautiful specimens of blue and green malachite. The lode in the bottom of the shaft is about 2½ feet in width, and composed of the ores, &c., above described; the formation, or rock in which it is embedded, has, however, undergone a change since its commencement, and is not so hard and compact as it was. We purpose continuing the shaft until a depth of 25 fathoms is obtained, before opening on the course of the lode, east and west; at that depth it is anticipated the lode will be without the magnetic iron ore, and be more productive than at present. In addition to the work before described, an engine of 12 horse-power, for pumping and winding, with pumps and the necessary appliances connected therewith, has been erected; with store-house, smith's shop, and the necessary roads leading thereto; all of which have entailed considerable labour and expense to erect and make. This part is now, however, in a perfect state of working. The steam engine, and its appurtenances, does the work required of it, as well as could be desired; and no further outlay will be needed for some time, but that necessary for developing the internal part of the lode.

Ballysillogue.—This portion of the company's property adjoins Moneyteigue to the east; and upon the it operations have been most extensive. On the eastern part, where the large sulphur lodes appear at the surface in such strength, and so strongly charged with the oxide of Iron as to receive the appellation of the "Great Gossan;" an engine shaft has been sunk to the depth of 13½ fathoms from the surface; this shaft is some distance from the lode, and is so fixed as to command the whole of those near to it. The rock, or formation, in which it is being sunk is highly congenial for producing mineral; the faces of which are charged with iron pyrites and oxide of iron. Near to the shaft or steam-engine, of 15-horse-power, for pumping and winding, with pumps and other connexions, has been erected, of ample power and strength to test the lodes to the necessary depth; and being now properly fixed and equipped, no further expense will be necessary for any other work, but the working of the mine upon the different lodes. Upon this series of lodes (the sulphur) and the western portions of this townland, another shaft has been sunk upon a sulphur lode, 9½ fathoms; and a level driven from its southward nearly 3 fathoms. This lode was found mineralised throughout with a portion of sulphur, but not sufficiently condensed to be remunerative. The approach of winter so increased the water that operations had to be suspended. Parallel to these sulphur lodes to the south, and near to the boundary of the townland, a lode cropped out at surface that produced lead and zince ores, and having a matrix within in, indicative of lead ore; upon the course of this lode a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 5½ fathoms. Lead and zinc ores were found to exist in the lode, in a limited quantity, for its whole depth; and towards the bottom an apparent increase was gradually appearing—when the water became so abundant as to put a stop to further sinking since which a new level has been commenced from the south side the mountain to come into the lead shaft at a depth of about 15 fathoms, this level has already been extended 40 fathoms but when driven only about 18 fathoms, a lode, unseen before, was intersected running nearly North and South, about eight feet in width. When first cut into, it was composed of flucan and manganese; since then the manganese has not continued northward, but has been displaced by quartz and clay slate—the lode being now principally composed of fulcan exceedingly congenial for producing lead-ores, quartz and sulphur ores. The lode is very uniform in its size and underlie. The end of this level is now about 19 fathoms south of the junctions between the lode called the "Lead," and the one called the "Counter," and if the ground continues as at present, the object, *i.e.*, the intersection of the lead lode will be accomplished by the end of January. This intersection, and the uses that may be made of this "counter-lode," may be of considerable service to the company, as this adit level may, after it has cut through the lead lode, be continued as a "trunk-level" across the mountain ridge, and thereby prove all the sulphur and copper lodes to the north of it.

With Moneyteigue this part of the mines is now in most excellent working order.

A new residence for the agent, office, store, carpenter's and smith's workshop, stable and yard, have been erected, in addition to which nearly a mile of roads up the mountain side has been made and macadamised, all of which are in good order and condition.

Ballintemple.—This is a lead and manganese mine, at the extreme east of the company's property, and formerly wrought to a depth of 10 fathoms. The present Company's operations were begun by commencing an adit level west, upon the course of an east and west lode that produces manganese; this level has been driven west above 20 fathoms, and a cross cut north 8½ fathoms—the whole of which has produced manganese, in limited quantities, but not of any marketable value; and the only value we attach to manganese in this part is as an indication of richer ores in depth. The operations on the manganese lode have not yet produced anything of value in itself, but on riving the level a lead lode was cut into, having a north and south course and underlying west; upon the course of this lode a level has been driven north and south 11½ fathoms. For the principal part of this length the lode was productive of lead ore, but most so in the bottom; this, no doubt, arises from its being but 4 fathoms from the surface. The indications being so strong as this shallow depth, an attempt was made to sink on the deposit of the lead, to test its value and continuance; that has been done to the extent of 12½ feet, and would have been continued further, but for the great influx of water, which prevented further prosecution with manual labour. The sinking, however, so far established the existence of a deposit of lead, as it was found to be productive for the entire depth; and the south part of the sinking was worth from £25 to £30 per fathom. The necessary power, (a water-wheel) will be erected for the purpose of unwatering the mine, and work it in [illegible]. The houses upon the mine have all been [illegible], and are now occupied by the servants of the company, with the exception of smiths' and carpenter's workshops, which will be used for this part of the mines.

Clonwilliam.—The code in this mine runs nearly N.W. and S.E. It was first discovered near to the top of a hill on the road-side, and there produced some fine gossan, having a mixture of copper and lead ores. This induced a further prosecution in the valley beneath; where three lodes were intersected by costeening; upon one of these, and which is supposed to be the one at the top of the hill, a level is being opened and already driven 5 fathoms. The lode is not yet very well defined, but is mineralised with a small portion of copper and sulphur ores; as it becomes extended upon, greater cover will be obtained, until it reaches below the spot where first discovered, at which point it will be 27 fathoms deep.

Having described the points of operation, and the vast amount of work accomplished since the company's commencement, about 8 months ago, it remains for me to direct your attention, and that of the shareholders, to the five leading objects now before us, viz—the copper lode at Moneyteigue, the Gossan Lead Lodes at Ballysillogue, the Manganese lead lodes at Ballintemple, and the lode at Clonwilliam:—these are the five points that now particularly demand attention, and many of which will be tested during the coming half-year. We calculate that before the next half-yearly meeting the shaft at Moneyteigue will be at the necessary depth to prove the copper lode;—that in January the intersection will be made at the lead lode at Ballysillogue, and that the engine shaft at the Gossan will have reached the anticipated change of ground;—that the water-wheel at Ballintemple will be erected and the mine drained of water; and also that the lode at Clonwilliam will be considerably developed. These are all objects of attraction and interest, and unless the surface indications are deceptive will lead the company to deposits of mineral, during the coming half-year's operations.

While the above report was being read, the distant sound of drums and music gave notice of the Lord Mayor's procession. Mr. Jeremiah Dunne moved that the proceedings be suspended until the crowd had passed the windows. The motion was received with gratification by all present. After the procession had driven up the street, and tranquillity was, in a measure, restored, business was resumed.

The Chairman said, he rose to move that the reports and statement of accounts just read be adopted, and circulated among the shareholders. The lucid description of their operations just read by their eminent chief engineer, Captain Evans, left him little, indeed, to say. He should, therefore, endeavour to be as brief as possible —particularly as many gentlemen present appeared to be anxious to see the pageant, and enjoy the pleasures of the Lord Mayor's day. (A laugh.) The [illegible] congratulated [illegible] on the steady development of their property [illegible] the operations required for this purpose. Their mineral rights extended over an area of more than 16,000 acres—that is, over twenty-five square miles of territory. (Hear, hear.) Having carefully examined it, and considered the reports and recommendations of Captain Evans, the directors determined to commence operations at the places described in this report. But here considerable difficulties intervened. The most favourable indications of minerals were discovered in a mountain district, without roads, and they consequently were obliged to construct them through this part of the property. They were obliged to build offices, workshops, a smithy, and a dwelling for their resident mining captain; and though they had been only eight months at works, they not only, he might say, had perfectly completed, these, but had procured and erected the necessary mining machinery for working two of their principal shafts, those at Moneyteigue and Ballysillogue, and had carried their workings at these mines to the depths and extents given in the report of Captain Evans. They had also carried on their workings at Ballintemple, till they were stopped by an influx of water, and they had ample water power contiguous to this mine. They would shortly have a powerful water wheel erected to unwater this mine, and perform the various other operations usually done by machinery. (Hear, hear.) They had already raised a few tons of leadore from this mine, and as it might be interesting to the proprietors to hear of the value of this ore, he (chairman) should read an analysis of a sample which was kindly assayed for them by the Mining Company of Ireland:—

"The Mining Company of Ireland,
"Office, 30, Lower Ormond Quay.
"Dublin, 28th Dec., 1859.

"Dear Sir,—The specimen of galena you sent to this office assayed 82 ounces of lead and 12 ounces 16 dwts in silver to the ton of the lead. Its present market value is £16 2s. per cent.—Yours truly,

"Robert Heron."

(Hear.) This was, indeed, a cheering prospect. It was seldom so valuable an ore was procured so near the surface, and though he was far from wishing to treat them overmuch of that very unmarketable article, "hope," by predicting that they would pay a dividend at their next half-yearly meeting, still the lodes and indications they already had discovered left little doubt that they would, before long, pay a fair dividend to their proprietors, and one that would give a full return for their capital. (Hear, hear.) The accounts were so clear that little explanation was necessary. An item on the credit side of £1,000 new Government Stock, represented a sum which they were obliged to invest as security to Lord Carysfort for the due working of the mines. The dividends on this were of course, received by the company. From the nature of outlay, they did not require the immediate use of the money they had in hands, and the directors thought it better to make it productive, by lending it on first-class securities. These loans were repayable, so as to meet their requirements, and when they heard that they had already realised over £160 from this source, they would, he trusted, agree with him in thinking that the directors had exercised a wise discretion in this matter. He was not aware of any other matter requiring explanation. He should gladly answer any questions and give any explanations they might think necessary, and should conclude by moving that the accounts be received, adopted and circulated among the proprietors.

Mr. M'Neill inquired how the £1,000 referred to by the chairman had been secured?

The Chairman, in reply, stated that the sum had been vested in trustees, one of whom had been appointed by Lord Carysfort, and the other by the company.

Mr. M'Neill said that, legally speaking, three trustees should have been appointed. It was not usual for public companies to appoint but two.

The chairman said it was a matter which they should feel obliged to Mr. M'Neill for having brought forward. (Hear, hear). It ought to be cautiously considered, but he did not think there was any risk, whatever, in the present instance. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dunne said that, as Captain Evans was present it would be advisable to interrogate him in reference to any matter requiring explanation.

In reply to a question by one of the shareholders, Captain Evans stated that the influx of water into the mines was caused by the ordinary springs through the rocks. In dry weather, as a natural consequence, the place was not the receptacle, and more than a third part of the water in it at present, after the melting of the snow. The chairman expressed his most sanguine hopes of the success of the company, which, he said, was progressing most satisfactorily. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dunne, having been moved to the second chair, a vote of thanks was proposed to the late chairman for his dignified conduct, and his constant attention to the interests of the company. The motion was carried by acclamation, after which the meeting separated.

THE NEW TURKISH BANK.

The prospectus of the long-contemplated Bank of Turkey is to be issued on Monday, the statutes and all the preliminary arrangements having been fully completed. The charter is to be for thirty years, and the capital is fixed at £1,000,000, with power of increase, under Government approval, to £2,000,000 or £3,000,000. It is to enjoy an exclusive right of issuing notes, which will be a legal tender, but which are to be limited to twice the stock of bullion during the first year, and to three times its amount thereafter. The head office will be at Constantinople, and branches may be established under certain regulations. The management will be in the hands of a governor and deputy-governor, four inspectors, and 24 directors, the governors and two of the inspectors being appointed by the Government, and the rest by the concessionaires, for three years, and afterwards by the shareholders. Two-thirds of the board must be residents of Constantinople; the others may vote by proxy. Monthly returns are to be published, and the accounts are to be audited half-yearly previously to the declaration of dividends. Business cannot be commenced till the whole capital of £1,000,000 is paid in, and this must be within six months. The Bank is to keep the public accounts, and to receive 6 per cent. Treasury bonds for temporary advances in anticipation of revenue. In the event of losing one-third of its capital the establishment must be liquidated. Its operations are to begin three months after the withdrawal of all the paper money, and every transaction is to be on the basis of the gold medjidie. These are the leading points of the concession. The statutes have also been printed, and are signed respectively by the Turkish Finance Minister and Messrs. W. Gladstone and M. E. Rodocanachi.

CHRISTMAS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The *fete* which was prepared for the holidays at the Crystal Palace was one which gave great satisfaction to the visitors, and which, owing to its comparatively inexpensive nature, will find favour with those of the shareholders who object to extensive speculation as a means of attraction. During the week very nearly 70,000 persons have visited the building, the numbers present on Monday amounting to above one-half of the total during the entire week. Prominent among the visitors on Monday were about 2,000 of the Surrey Volunteers and the London Rifle Brigade, nearly the whole of whom wore their uniforms. The two regiments were accompanied by their bands, and their orderly march through the muddy roads proved that they had well profited by their drill, and were really such holiday veterans as some persons have supposed they would be. The amusements at the palace were of a varied description; there was a very pretty ballet company of children, who went through the dances of all nations; some very clever and astonishing gymnastic feats, which were performed by the Chevril family; tricks of the Wizard's art, and the comic singing and dancing of Mackney and Sam Collins. The nave of the building had a very pleasing effect, from the number of decorated stalls, which formed an immense fancy fair; and a classical Christmas tree in the centre of the transept; bearing the most tempting of toys and bon-bons, which the inexhaustible storehouses of Mr. Treback supplied, was looked at with many a wistful youthful eye, and proved to have a very magical influence in lightening the pockets of Paterfamilias. There was an abundant demand for refreshments, and the christmas dinner of roast barons of beef and plum pudding was patronised to an extent which must have been highly gratifying to the head of this department.—*Observer.*

New Gun.—Colonel Colt has invented a revolving gun. It is said that upon a late trial of this valuable gun, at a distance of 300 yards, it put 175 pellets in a circle of 12 inches diameter, penetrating 75 sheets of ordinary brown paper; the shot used being No. 6 shot, 1½ ounces and two drachms of powder to each charge. The gun is a five shooter.

A correspondent sends the following suggestion to the *Mechanic's Magazine*:—Rifle target and "butts," are being constructed in great numbers in all parts of the country. It occurs to me that the employment of an electric telegraph to notify the position of each shot would save much time, trouble, and expense, as a substitute for the plan of bugle signals or other modes. A double wire telegraph laid from the shooting house to the target-man's pit (in front of the targets) would be a small proportionate addition to the expense of a practice ground, and would add much to its completeness and safety. The ground prepared for the corps to which I belong, "The London Scottish Volunteers," at the Crystal Palace, will cost about £800. The plan I suggest is as follows:—A dial and pointer and a bell are to be fixed at each end of the wires, that is, at the shooting house, and in the target-man's pit. When a ball strikes he will, with his left hand, move a handle that turns the pointer on each dial to the exact direction of the hit on the target—that is above, below, right or left, or in the intermediate positions. With his right hand he will then sound the bell (at the shooting-house) by the electric current one, two, three, or four times, as the shot is in the outer, the inner, the third ring, or bull's-eye, so as to tell the value of the shot.

Indian Gold Graves.—A discovery has recently been made in the Chiriqui country, which has excited much attention. A hill near Bugaba, about 400 feet in circumference, and 75 feet high, has, on inspection, turned out to be an immense Indian burying place. On the [illegible] [illegible], a vessel reached Panama from Chiriqui, bringing 50,000 dollars worth of gold images taken from these Indian graves.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT AND ITS OPPONENTS.

The present volunteer movement is one of the great events of the century. The manner in which the appeal made to the country has been responded to must make every Englishman feel proud. This country now offers a very different aspect to what it did twelve months ago. Then we had to rely upon the regular force of the country, drawn, of course, from the poorest classes of the community, who would, no doubt, do what they were ordered without a murmur, and as resolutely march to certain death at the command of their officers as any troops in the world. But the class of men that the volunteer movement has called forth are men of a far superior order. The volunteers for the most part are men of education; they know what they may be called on to perform; and they know also for what they will have to fight, should occasion require their services. The volunteers of 1859 and 1860 would be found, perhaps, the best troops that ever came into the field. They have the innate courage of Englishmen, and they have that superior education which would cause them to profit by every contingency that might arise.

Whilst, however, we thus applaud the volunteers who have in such large numbers enrolled themselves at their own expense into different regiments, we would not, for one instant, wish, even by implication, to detract from the hard-working labouring man, who would as willingly, and as surely do good service to his country as the richer or more gently nurtured class. Most gladly therefore should we rejoice to see more of the labouring population swelling the ranks of our volunteers. Nevertheless we cannot coincide with those who, having from the outset done all in there power to run down the volunteer movement now, when the current of public opinion is too strong for them, have turned round, and, while professing to applaud what has been done, endeavour by a side wind to sow discord among the several ranks. This they seek to do, by hinting that this is merely a class movement—an attempt of the middle and higher classes to obtain a position by which they may eventually be enabled to keep the working classes permanently in their present state. They admit that the volunteer movement is a good one, but they allege that to make it perfect the volunteer corps should be composed principally of the working classes; and by a most extraordinary chain of reasoning they try to make out that this is an attempt on the part of the higher and middle classes to prevent the working classes obtaining their just amount of representation in Parliament. The argument is too ridiculous to require comment, were it not put boldly forward by those who have done all in their power to prevent the country being put in a proper state of defence.

It is admitted at once that the different volunteer corps do not represent the labouring population, for this simple reason, that the latter have not the time, or rather they cannot afford to lose so many hours' work a week, to attend to their military duties. But it is also urged that the promoters of volunteer corps, have caused the uniform to be expensive, with the view of excluding the operatives. This is simply untrue. In the majority of instances the working uniform has been brought down to a very low figure, and money has been subscribed to supply volunteers with their uniform gratis, if they are not in a position to procure it for themselves. This is not merely the case in the metropolis, but in almost every county and town in which the movement has been adopted. If the working classes of Great Britain, who have been truly described as the bone and muscle of the country, desire to volunteer, and can spare the time, the different volunteer companies are quite ready, and would be only too glad, to welcome the hardy operatives as companions in arms. It is ridiculous for the opponents of the good cause to call this an aristocratic or middle-class movement, when we find some of the first noblemen in the land joining, not in the capacity of officers, but as simple rank and file. Lord Palmerston, the Premier of this great country, glories in being a full private in the London Irish. Lord John Russell, also, is a full private, although without even a good service stripe; and so we might go on almost *ad infinitum* to show that those who have joined the volunteers have not been actuated by political feeling, but simply by a desire to do their best, and to lend the *prestige* of their names to render England invulnerable against all comers, be they who they may. A secret foe is worse than an open enemy, and therefore we should much prefer that those adverse to the movement should oppose it openly, rather than attempt its destruction by a side wind.—*Observer.*

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL.—DR. SMETHURST AND THE REV. MR. HATCH.

It is surprising, considering the numerous reforms that have been made with regard to the administration of the law, that the criminal code has been so little dealt with. We are, of course, well aware that some years since a vast improvement took place in apportioning the punishment due to different crimes, and that the Legislature leant towards the side of mercy; but still there is one glaring defect in the criminal laws, which law reformers have not had the courage determinedly to grapple with. We refer to the fact that there is no appeal in criminal cases. Once a jury have found a party guilty, and the sentence has been passed, the convict has no chance of obtaining a remission of his sentence, except through the mercy of the Sovereign; and that it is considered not constitutional to ask unless on the recommendation of the Secretary of State. The convicted have now, therefore, to rely principally on the exertions of their friends, and on the expression of public opinion—the press. But this can hardly be deemed satisfactory, either to the public or to the party lying under sentence of a criminal court. The public may consider themselves justified in endeavouring to obtain a remission of a sentence; but they cannot overlook the fact that a royal pardon, although it may relieve the supposed culprit from the consequences of the crime of which he had been found guilty, does not, except under extraordinary circumstances, remove the stigma that attaches to conviction. There is always the unpleasant feeling that they might have been guilty, after all; and to the parties who have been thus convicted, and then pardoned, the consequences are terrible. They may know that they are innocent, but they are not in a position to prove it, because the evidence which could prove their innocence might not have been arrived at until they had undergone a part of their sentence, there being no public tribunal before whom this evidence could be investigated. We have, it is true, one memorable instance on record, viz., that of Mr. Barber, who was convicted, transported, and afterwards pardoned when his innocence was made known, but who would not rest quiescent until he had obtained not only his reinstatement in his professional position, but also obtained compensation for his sufferings.

The remedy for this unjust state of things would appear to be a Court of Criminal Appeal. If it is considered right that in all cases of civil suit, whether at common law or equity, there should be a power of appeal, we cannot see why one criminally charged should not have the same facilities for defence. On the contrary common sense points out that these are the parties who should have more consideration shown them than others. Let us suppose a case:—A man is charged with being in an unlawful possession of an estate. He is served with a notice of ejectment by the supposed rightful heir, and should he be defeated in the first instance he can apply for a new trial; and, failing that, can have recourse to the Court of Equity. If a man becomes a bankrupt, and the Commissioner, on the evidence before him, thinks fit to give a low class certificate, or to suspend it altogether the bankrupt can appeal, and very frequently does so with success. No one, however, will suppose that the loss of an estate, or a man's status in the commercial world, can be compared for an instant with a man's life, or of a man condemned to penal servitude. Why, then, should the remedy be denied to the greater evil which is freely offered to the lesser? Take, for instance, the cases of Dr. Smethurst and the Rev. Mr. Hatch. Dr. Smethurst was tried, found guilty, and left for execution. The power of the press saved him. The majority of the public were of opinion that the evidence was not sufficiently conclusive, and that, therefore, his life ought to be spared. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to pardon him accordingly. But, supposing Dr. Smethurst to be innocent, it would have been far more satisfactory to him to have his innocence incontestably proved before a Court of Appeal than to have it left, as it now is, in a state bordering on doubt and uncertainty. The conviction still remains to keep him down for life. Then there is the case of the Rev. Mr. Hatch, now undergoing four years' penal servitude for alleged indecent conduct to two female children. It is now stated that evidence has since been laid before the jury who found him guilty which has so materially altered their opinion, that eleven out of the twelve have signed a memorial to the Home Secretary to the effect that if such evidence had been brought before them at the trial they would not have convicted him. Assuming, for the sake of the argument, that it is true, and that eventually Mr. Hatch is pardoned, what satisfaction can that afford him for his past sufferings. His more intimate friends may believe him innocent; but the world will still stand aloof. A free pardon does not reinstate a man in his position in society. Her Majesty, with all her goodness and all her kind feeling, could not do this. But if the accused had a Court of Appeal to fly to, as in France and Germany, then indeed he might hope to return to his status in life with his character untainted. The English principal is, that it would be better a thousand guilty persons should escape, than that an innocent man should suffer, and the benefit of the doubt is, therefore, always given to the accused. But would it not be wiser to go further and give the accused the benefit not only of removing the doubt, but the opportunity of proving his innocence. Law Reformers would do well to look to this.—*The Observer.*

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Bad legs, bad breasts, ulcers, abscesses, cancers, wounds, and sores of all kinds may be thoroughly healed by the application of this Ointment. The [illegible] is not checked at once, for such sudden check must be always dangerous. Nature in the noblest of physicians, and must not be opposed, but seconded. All sores act [illegible] as safety-valves of the constitution, and should not be closed or healed until they assume a healthier character under the action of this powerful ointment, aided by a course of these pills, which purify the depraved humours of the body.

SATURDAY'S DESPATCHES.

[THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF SATURDAY.]

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S SPEECH.

The *Herald* remarks that the Emperor's earnest desire seems to have been to remove all doubts as to his peaceful tendencies, and to restore the confidence of Europe. There is, however, one passage which savours of the mysticism of the *Moniteur*; but the *Herald* says we may leave both the Pope and Austria to solve the mystery. It is sufficient for us to know that Napoleon is, for the present, sincerely bent on peace, and that if he is only permitted to get out of his little difficulty with the Papacy on easy terms, it will be some time before he starts for another idea. So far the new year opened auspiciously.

THE CONGRESS.

The *Times* says, at the present moment it looks as if there would be no Congress at all, and adds, so much the better. All that will then remain will be, to recognise the Central Italian State, which has been formed out of the Romagna and the Duchies, either as an independent kingdom, or, as part of the Sardinian Monarchy, to take our stand on accomplished facts, and to leave the Pope and his supporters to their remedy.

The *Daily News* states that the Congress, which was to have met on the 19th instant at Paris, to regulate the international state of Upper Italy, is indefinitely postponed, and remarks that no friend of the cause of Italy, need regret the temporary difficulty in which diplomacy finds itself, as every month gained, confirms the liberties of the Central Italian States, and justifies their revolution before the world.

REDUCTION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

The correspondent of the *Times* says, it is stated in official quarters that the budget of the Minister of War for 1860 will be prepared for a strictly peace establishment, the army being reduced to less than 400,000 men.

COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY OF 1860.

The *Times'* City Article says there is not an unpleasant sign in any quarter. Even the few failures generally announced at this period, when weak houses take the opportunity of bringing their struggles to an end, have not been witnessed. Each person, satisfied with the past twelve months, sees nothing before him to check the expectation of a continuance of business on the same scale.

CONVERSION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF CANADA.

This scheme has been officially promulgated. It appears the total of the serious liabilities of the colony is above 11½ millions sterling, and the holders are now presented with the option of converting them into one consolidated 5 per cent. stock, redeemable for twenty-five years. The *Times* remarks that by this condensation of a number of securities into the sole stock, increased marketability will be gained, and the entire measure seems a wise one, calculated to add greatly to the stability of Canadian finances. A subscription list for £2,880,000 of which stock closes 10th January.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRAZILIAN MAIL.

Lisbon, Dec. 31.—The Tyre has arrived with the Brazilian mail, and advices from Rio Janeiro to 8th December. Peace had been concluded between the Argentine Republic and Beunos Ayres, by the mediation of Paraguay. Beunos Ayres was again to be incorporated into the confederation.

COMMERCIAL.

Exchange on London, 25¼-25½. Coffee flat, at 5,800 to 5,900 Reis. Exportation since the departure of the last mail to the United States, 49,565 bags.

The Channel, 14,616; Havre, 10,156; Marseilles, 13,091, and Mediterranean, 7,406; Stock, 22,000 bags coffee. Crop very limited.

MAIL NEWS.

The steamer La Plata, with the West India and Pacific mails arrived at Southampton yesterday. She left St. Thomas December 17th. The Atrate had not arrived out at that date. The La Plata experienced strong gales on her homeward passage. Her cargo is valued at above a million sterling, and includes specie valued at 986,000 dollars. The advices are not important.

SHIPPING.

Queenstown.—Arrived—Caledonia, Callao; Wrania, Cagliari; Tropic, Belize; Emily, Callao; Orion, Callao; Ulida, Mauritius; Lord Palmerston, Marseilles; Village Belle, New Orleans; Europa (s.s.) Liverpool, Boston, and proceeded. Sailed—Catherine and Anne, Liverpool; Warburton, Liverpool.

London Corn Market, Jan. 2.—Weather mild but dry. Supplies of English wheat small, of barley liberal. Foreign—Small of wheat, liberal of barley and oats. Fair attendance. Old English wheat sells slowly at the rates of this day fortnight for best samples, secondary qualities hang on hand. Barley good sale at late rates. Inferior slow, at Friday's decline. Oats steady, but not dearer than Friday. Flour no change.

THE COURSE OF EVENTS.

(*From the Observer.*)

The past week has not been fertile of events; but, nevertheless, various indications in the political horizon presage a coming storm. The chief occupation of the diplomatists has been a discussion on the famous pamphlet, *The Pope and Italy*, but, like all similar discussions, it has been sterile of consequences. That publication, nevertheless, has afforded an opportunity to the Papal See to play at the old game of "fast and loose," in which it has ever been so proficient. The Pope has intimated his intention, for the moment, of not sending a representative to the Congress, unless the French Government disavows all identity of opinion with the pamphlet; and Walewski, the French Foreign Minister has ambiguously disavowed it accordingly. His disavowal, however, opens up another phase of this vexed question.

Rumour ran high in the latter part of the week that the French Ministry had been entirely changed; and it was a rumour not generally discredited. The French Government, it was argued, permitted, nay promoted, the publication of the pamphlet in question; and, consequently, they could not remain in office with any face after Walewski had disavowed it. The rumour, however, has not been confirmed, and at the present writing, Walewski and his colleagues stand intact. It is, notwithstanding, possible, that they will not meet the Congress, as a ministry; and that some such modification of the French Government, as that adverted to, will be made at the last moment.

It is understood that the Austrian Government has "run restive" in the matter of the Pope, and that it demurs to the programme of the pamphlet. In like manner the Russian Government protests against being a party to any "foreign conclusions" such as that publication would seem to point at. What course the ministry of England may take in the matter is not yet known; but it is certain that they cannot admit the decision of any case such as that supposed without full and free discussion; and that they will consider it wholly inconsistent with the national dignity to attend the Congress as merely attesting witnesses. The civilised world, however, is desirous to get rid of the anomaly of the Papacy—a despotism of the darkest dye—and there can scarcely be a doubt that many minor points will be waived in favour of such a consummation.

The revolted provinces and principalities in Italy are, in the meanwhile, "biding their time," and watching closely the current of events. That they will be again reduced to their former state of obedience to worthless priests and worthless princes is not for a moment credited by them; although the ex-Duke of Modena is raising German mercenaries in Austria to reconquer his late territory, on the one hand, and the Pope is doing the same for the purpose of crushing liberty in the former "legations" on the other. It is scarcely credible that the Congress will be able to reconcile the conflicting interests at issue in these cases, and the other cases analogous to them, such as those of Parma and Tuscany, however well intentioned the Congress may be; and in that case there is every chance of a civil war in Italy during the course of the next year.

Spain does not make much way in Morocco; in fact, the army has to make its own roads, under constant fire from the Moors. To divert attention the Spanish fleet attacked, on Friday, the forts that guard the entrance of the river which washes Tetuan; and, it is added, destroyed them. But this will have little influence on the war. The difficulties of the Spaniards are only in their commencement. They are now resting on their base of operations, Ceuta, where the open sea gives them an inexpugnable position, at least as regards the Moors, their opponents. One day's march, however, from that position into the interior may peril the whole army, by enabling the enemy, who has exhibited great activity, as well as great daring, to cut it off from its basis. It will, therefore, be weeks before any decisive conclusion can be arrived at in the matter.

In the other portions of Europe there have occurred no events of a nature to attract attention or require comment.

STATE OF THE KING'S COUNTY—MEETING OF MAGISTRATES.

Parsonstown, Saturday Night.—In consequence of the commission of several serious and daring outrages in the barony of Clonlish, a meeting of the magistrates of the Shinrone and Moneygall petty sessions districts, was held at Shinrone some weeks ago, when it was agreed to send a requisition, signed by seven magistrates, to the Clerk of the Peace, to convene a meeting of the magistrates of the county, to consider the propriety of applying to the Lord Lieutenant to augment the police force of the county, pursuant to the provisions of the 6th and 7th William IV., cap. 12, sec. 12. The Government having declined to send down to the disturbed district additional police, under the provisions of the "Act for the Prevention of Crime and Outrage," this being the first day of criminal business at Quarter Sessions here was fixed for holding the meeting. At one o'clock Mr. Blake, Q.C., Chairman of the County, and the following magistrates assembled in chamber, viz:—The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosse, Lieutenant of the County; Hon. Laurence Parsons, Colonel Hon. J. C. Westenra, D.L.; Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard, D.L.; Lieutenant-Colonel Drought, D.L.; Thomas Hackett, D.L.; James F. Rolleston, D.L.; Harry Trench, Jonathan Darly, John Warburton, Sandford Palmer, P. O'Brien, M.P.; George Garvey, John P. Armstrong, John Bennett, John D. Lauder, James Rolleston, Joseph Hutchinson, Ralph Smith, Thomas Brereton, R.M., Esqrs.; and Rev. Joseph Marshall. Mr. Wray, County Inspector of Constabulary, was present, and several sub-inspectors stationed in this southern division of the county were in attendance. Mr. Blake, as Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions, presided. Lord Rosse and several of the magistrates addressed the meeting, and alluded to the prevalence of crime in the barony of Clonlish, &c.; but as the representatives of the press were not admitted a detailed report cannot be given. Several subjects connected with the non-detection of crime, and the organisation of the police force, &c., were discussed. It was proposed to augment the police force by thirty men, but this proposition was negatived on a division. It is stated that Mr. O'Brien, M.P., opposed any addition to the police force of the county, as he was of opinion that if more friendly relations existed between landlords and tenants, and a fair, just, and equitable system of tenant-right adopted and exercised, it would tend more to the permanent peace of the county than any police force, no matter how large or how efficient they might be. After considerable discussion, a resolution was passed, applying to have an augmentation of fifteen men to be added to the force of the county, to be located in the barony of Clonlish. It was proposed that the expense of this increase should be borne by the county at large; but an amendment, to have the expense thereof defrayed by the barony of Clonlish, was carried on a division. This is the result of the meeting so far as has transpired.

Another Outrage in Clonlish.—The dwelling-house of a man named Tierney, at Foxborough, between Moneygall and Cloughjordan, was attacked on Thursday night last by an armed party, who broke the windows and fired several shots into the house.

PARSONSTOWN.

Lieutenant Robert Hackett, 9th Regiment, left Moorpark, the residence of his father, on Friday morning, to join his regiment, stationed at Aldershott. Dr. Barry, for some time past has been Acting Assistant-Surgeon of the 13th Depot Battalion here, and, having exchanged into the 58th Regiment, left *en route* for Aldershott on Friday afternoon, to join his regiment, at present quartered there.

Grand Masonic Ball.—A Masonic ball, on a grand scale, took place in the Music Hall on Friday night. The hall was tastefully fitted up and decorated for the occasion. The upper room was used as the ball-room and the lower for refreshments. The stairs were handsomely carpeted, and moderateur lamps were placed in the niches, brilliantly illuminating the passages to the ball-room. The interior of the ball-room presented a very gay and attractive appearance, and all the arrangements were of the most satisfactory character. It was lighted up with several brilliant gasaliers, a very large and beautiful one depending from the centre of the ceiling. At the upper end of the room, on the platform, a refreshment table was elegantly laid out, and every necessary requirement was judiciously provided for. The gallery was fitted up for the orchestra, and was occupied by an excellent string-band, under the superintendence of Mr. Dornan. The supper, which was of the most *recherche* description, was supplied by Mrs. Linden, of Corn-market, and it is unnecessary to say it was served in the first style. The ball was given by the following members of Lodge No. 10, Belfast, who also acted as stewards on the occasion:—J. G. Smith, John Birney, Jasper Macaulay, Major Moody, Finlay M'Cance, Samuel Bruce, Charles Duffin, Samuel Bruce, jun., John Kirk, James Birney, James Crawford, Henry T. Higginson, James Torrens, Captain Curtis, and Maurice Coates, Esqrs. The Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 10, Brother John G. Smith, supported by the senior and junior Wardens, occupied the throne, around which we observed the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Brother W. S. Tracy and several other members of the Provincial Grand Lodge. The junior deacons of Lodge 10 received the visitors on their entrance, and introduced them to the Worshipful Master. The carriages began to arrive shortly before ten, and dancing commenced about eleven o'clock. When all the company had arrived, and dancing begun, the *coup d'œil* was really magnificent.—*Belfast Mercury.*

Protestant Liberality—Drogheda, December 31st.—Henry Singleton, Esq., of London, but connected with this town by ties of property, has kindly placed £20 in the hands of the Rev. Alfred Hamilton, for distribution amongst the poor of his parish, which adjoins and runs into this town. The money to be distributed without reference to any religious distinction whatever, and an intimation that, should a further sum be deemed necessary, it would be kindly remitted.

Thunder-storm at Mullingar.—On Friday, the 30th ult., at about two o'clock, p.m., a most violent thunder-storm passed over the town of Mullingar. Rarely, even at mid-summer, have such terrific and continuous thunderclaps and vivid flashes of lightning been witnessed. The air became as dark as twilight for a considerable time, and then a deluge of rain succeeded, when all again became as suddenly calm.

Provincial Bank of Ireland.—The London Board of Directors of this bank have just granted considerable increases to the salaries of most of their officers in Ireland. We learn the minimum salary of a manager in this establishment is to be £350 per annum for the future—an example, which we hope to see imitated by similar establishments in Ireland.—*Wexford Independent.*

Sporting at Woodlawn.—The Hon. Frederick French, son of Lord Ashton, shot, on the 28th instant, with his own gun, eighteen brace of cocks, four brace of hares, and three brace of rabbits.

The Established Church—New Year's Day.—Sunday morning, being New Year's Day, the members of "The United Church of England and Ireland Young Men's Society" met together at Trinity Church at eight o'clock, and partook of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, administered by the Rev. Theophilus Campbell. The attendance of the young men was large. The previous evening—New Year's Eve—the members held a special meeting in the Society's rooms, Arthur-street, at half-past seven o'clock. In the evening the Rev. Mr. Campbell preached a sermon to young men, the discourse being applicable to the season of the year. The rev. gentleman took as his text, Solomon's Song, v. 16—"This is my friend," from which he preached a very able and touching sermon. In St. George's Church, yesterday evening, as previously advertised, the Rev. Wm. M'Ilwaine delivered his twenty-fifth annual sermon to young men, selecting as his text Psalm cxix., verse 9—"Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way?—By taking heed thereto, according to thy word." From these words the rev. gentleman delivered a most impressive address, urging upon his young hearers the importance of youthful conversion, and stating that, as from the seed sown in the Spring-time, the sower might look forward to a rich harvest, so also the seeds of true religion, when early implanted in the young mind, would tend to the promotion of happiness in the Autumn of life, and prepare them for leaving this world for a better. Well would it be for them if, after overcoming the evils and temptations of life, they should have those blessed words of our God and Saviour pronounced upon them, "Well done thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." The discourse was listened to with marked attention.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

Return of the Irish Assembly's Deputation from America.—We have the satisfaction of announcing that the Rev. Dr. Edgar, the Rev. S. M. Dill, and the Rev. David Wilson—the Irish General Assembly's deputation to the United States of America—landed at Queenstown at half-past two o'clock, p.m., on Wednesday last, after a somewhat tempestuous voyage. Mr. Wilson shortly afterwards proceeded by train to his residence, Limerick. Mr. Dill arrived in Belfast by the half-past one p.m., train on Friday, and left for Ballymena. Dr. Edgar did not reach town before the arrival of the last Dublin train on Friday evening nine p.m. We learn with much gratification that the reverend gentlemen have suffered little from their severe labours and lengthened tour over the wide boundaries of the American Union which they traversed. As a very convincing proof of the sympathy felt on the other side of the Atlantic for Irish Evangelical Missions, and for those who conduct them—including, at least, one member of the deputation—we may mention that the friends in America of our mission schemes have sent the deputation and the mission secretaries home some £6,000 richer than they were upon their departure. We must add that, prior to the embarkation of the deputation at New York, they were entertained at dinner by the Rev. Dr. Prime (editor of the *New York Observer*), at which complimentary entertainment a large proportion of the *elite* of the Christian public of the city attended.—*Banner of Ulster.*

The *Scientific American* announces a machine for picking geese, the result of a number of years' labour and one of the most ingenious pieces of mechanism ever seen. It not only plucks the feathers, but separates the long ones from the short ones while passing through the machine. It will pick forty-five geese per hour.

Shrievalty of County Monaghan.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. O. Forster, Monaghan Regiment, is, we understand, to fill the office of High Sheriff for County Monaghan, for the ensuing year, John Wright, Esq., solicitor, of Monaghan, is to be Under-Sheriff.—*Monaghan Standard.*

More Gold from the Royal Charter.—The divers employed in recovering the gold from the wreck had a successful day's operation on Thursday. On the whole they sent up in gold bars, gold dust, sovereigns, and rupees, about £20,467 10s. It is supposed that there is at least from £100,000 to 150,000 yet to be recovered, and it will be necessary for a large quantity of the sunken wreck to be lifted from its present position to enable the diver to work up the gold. Captain Fell, of Lloyd's, has returned to the wreck, the divers having great confidence in the way he directs the operations.

New Ross—Mysterious Occurrence.—After nightfall on Friday evening, a young man named Conway, entered a prong at Camlin, intending to row across the river to bring over his sister. The night was dark, the wind blowing fearfully, and rain poring down in torrents at the time. The steamer was coming up the river when he set off. His friend waited anxiously for him but he did not return. The prong was found next day upset and floating, but no account of poor Conway. A part of the prong was broken, which led to the suspicion that he went too near the steamer, and that one of the paddles struck it down. Another supposition is, that the steamer having passed him, the after current was so strong, together with the storm, caused the frail boat to upset.—*Wexford Constitution.*

Bleaching—The *Repertoire de Chimie Pure et Appliquee*, mentions a new application, discovered by M. Sacc, of the salts of zinc to the bleaching of paper and tissues. The chloride of lime employed for the purpose on being brought into contact with one of those salts forms a hypochlorite of zinc, which greatly promotes the operation of bleaching.

Legal Appointment.—A. S. Meehan, Esq., has been appointed supernumerary Crown Council on the North-West Circuit, vacant by the death of the late lamented Alexander Curry.—*Belfast News Letter.*

The Members for Oxford.—It is arranged by the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell (Secretary for Ireland) and J.H. Langton, Esq., the two members for Oxford, to meet their constituents in the Town Hall, Oxford on Monday afternoon next, at four o'clock.

The widowed Marchionesses, two of them the most beautiful women in England, are about being married, and report speaks of the charms of the third, being, if not so striking as her compeeresses, somewhat more substantial.

LOUGHREA QUARTER SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

January 1, 1860.

Notwithstanding the severity of the weather and the festivity of the season, Loughrea was filled with people on Wednesday night, to attend the sessions on the morrow; thus foregoing home-toys to establish the veracity of the trite and truthful saying, "Those that's bound they must obey."

The presiding chairman of the court, W. W. Brereton, Esq., Q.C., was assisted by the following magistrates to judicially discharge the duties before them:—Sir Thomas J. Burke, Bart., M.P., Marblehill; C. St. George, L. Roche, James Smythe, Esq., Masonbrook; J. W. H. Lambert, Esq.; Charles C. O'Farrell, Esq., Dalystown; and Peter Blake, Esq., of Hollypark.

There were only three criminal cases—one for sheepstealing, in which the defaulter, M. Tierney, of Athenry, was committed for six months and hard labour; and two for assault and battery, in which the defendants were sentenced to one month's imprisonment each.

There were 14 ejectment cases, in which all the plaintiffs succeeded, and 400 civil bills, so that after extending the hours of session, the bench had to rise at nine o'clock, having deferred a large number to the next session of Loughrea, after three days' hard work.

The jury sworn at 12 o'clock on Thursday were—J. Fahy, foreman; T. Antisel, T. Macklin, J. Wallace, P. Russell, M. J. Lynch, P. Murphy, D. Deely, J. Adamson, W. M'Carthy, P. M'Carthy, J. O'Brien, T. Larkin, W. Slater, T. Horan, M. Whelan, J. Donnel, W. Stratton, T. Gill, J. Kinneen, P. Fahy, D. Larkin, J. Bermingham.

I would have given you some of the trials, but they are such as have been recorded daily in your paper, and as "brevity is the soul of wit," I may as well say generally the civil cases were for misunderstandings in agreements, default of payments, and trespassings. The only deviation being where a celebrated "reporter" in this locality was indicted by a certain Billingsgate style of oysterwoman, who charged him—the "reporter," for saying her oysters were rotten. The reporter had no "man of law" employed—but suggested that being "stenographic reporter, supporter, importer, and exporter, to the "Windy-Crater," "Evening Freewoman," "Pady Kelly's Budget," and "Western Tar," if he was not annihilated of the impious charge, he would deprecate "barrister, jury, town, stinking oysters, and all to the malevolent ebullitions of his respected patrons of the Press." This trial occasioned much merriment, and has been a jovial joke for the season.

Police Intelligence.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Determined Robbery.—A man, named Thomas Pidgeon, was brought before the presiding magistrate, Mr. M'Dermott, in custody of Police-constable 201 D, charged with the robbery of several articles of wearing apparel, from the constabulary depot at the Phœnix Park. The circumstances of the case are these—It appears that, for some time past, robberies have been committed about the premises in question, but no great watch was kept to discover the author or authors of the mischief. However, on the previous night, while Sub-constable Alexander, of the constabulary force, was on duty as sentinel to the depot, he observed the figure of a man who seemed to be loitering about with no honest intention; he watched him the more closely as his suspicion was aroused by the occurrence of the former robberies. He then saw him handling a box which was open, and contained clothes belonging to the force. Immediately he went up, and collared him. Upon examining his person he found a handkerchief with him, which had been missed some time before, and was, evidently, stolen from a box of the depot. The prisoner, it appears, had formerly been in the force, but was now a railway porter. Having arrested him, he was conveyed to Bridewell-lane police-station, where he was detained. Acting Inspector Campbell, of the C division, having learned that the unfortunate man lived in South King-street, proceeded there, and made inquiry whether he had brought any property to the house belonging to the depot. It was denied, that he had; but the inspector, not satisfied with the reply went into one of the rooms, where he saw a pair of the constabulary boots on a man named Foley, and some other stolen property on a man named Gannon. He arrested both these men, and on returning to the station with them in his custody, he found two shirts on the prisoner Pidgeon which were also identified as belonging to the depot.—The three prisoners have been remanded for further examination into the case.

Robbery.—A servant woman, named Catherine Fitzgerald, was brought up in custody of the police, charged by her mistress, Mrs. Powell, of Middle Gardiner-street, with the robbery of various articles of wearing apparel, amounting in all to the value of about 10s., on the 31st of last December.—The prisoner was remanded.

COLLEGE-STREET—YESTERDAY.

Felony.—A soldier, named David Botteler, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, for the felony of a watch. It appeared the prisoner went to Hugg's of George's-street, with the assumed intention of purchasing the article, and, having looked at it for some time, he, at length, suddenly bounded from the shop, and made off with it. He was immediately chased and overtaken in the Castle-yard, where he was given into custody. The value of the watch was very trifling.

Wool.—(From Perkins and Robinson's Circular for 1859).—English, Irish, and Scotch Wools.—The market for English fleeces opened firmly in January last, with brighthaired wethers at 19½d. per lb., and hogs at 20½d. per lb., but experienced a gradual decline until clip-time, when wethers were quoted at 14d. per lb., and a dull sale. From this point a rapid advance took place; in August the quotations were 18d. per lb. and 20½d. per lb. respectively, and with occasional periods of flatness these prices have been since maintained, and at times slightly exceeded. The present rates asked are 19d. per lb. for wethers, and 21½d. for hogs, and although these rates have as yet been only partially conceded, there is every appearance of their being regularly established ere long. Scotch wools, with the exception of white Cheviot, have not experienced a very active demand at any period. Laid Highland has been very unsaleable for a length of time, but we hope to see a favourable charge ere long, there having been rather more enquiry latterly.

The Castleconnell Railway will be opened to Birdhill in March, and in ten months after to Killaloe, one mile above the town, so as to enable passengers to embark at once on board the steamers on the Upper Shannon.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

BIRTHS.

Carter—January 1, at Upper Pembroke-street, the wife of John Elliott Carter, Esq., M.B., Surgeon 14th Regiment, of a son.

Paull—December 18, at Blundstone House, near Lowestoft, the wife of Frederick Augustus Paull, Esq., of a daughter.

Rennie—December 30, at Lower Fitzwilliam-place, the wife of J. B. Rennie, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Mackinnon and Love—December 14, at Campbelton, Argyleshire, Peter Mackinnon, Esq., Calcutta, to Jane, daughter of Alexander Love, Esq., merchant, Campbelton.

Parkinson and Bennett—December 28, at the parish church of Portsea, Hants, by the Rev. John Knapp, Thomas Hughes, youngest son of Samuel Parkinson, Esq., late of the Accountant-General's Office, to Emily Miriam, youngest daughter of James Bennett, Esq., of her Majesty's Dockyard, Portsmouth.

Wilson and Kinloch—December 28, at the parish church, Wandsworth, by the Rev. J. D. Glennie, M.A., minister of St. Mary's Chapel, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Captain Thomas Wilson, H.M.S. St. Vincent, to Isabella, younger daughter of the late Charles Kinloch, Esq., of Gourdie, Perthshire, Captain in H.M.'s 52nd L.I.

DEATHS.

Bennett—October last, on his passage to Calcutta, on board the troop-boat Kosia, Captain John Stratton Bennett, H.M.'s 8th Bengal European Infantry, eldest son of the late Captain James C. Bennett, R.N.

Blennerhassett—December 29, at Kensington-crescent, London, Mrs. Mary Blennerhassett, at an advanced age, widow of the late Captain Thomas Blennerhassett, county of Kerry Militia.

Perry—December 31, at the residence of her son-in-law, 32, Lower Gardiner-street, Sarah Anne, wife of Sinclair Perry, Esq., Larchfield, Dundrum, county of Dublin.

Ryan—December 31, at 91, Lemon-street, London, Samuel Ryan, Esq., Surgeon, late of this city, in his 50th year; deeply regretted by all who knew him.

Williamson—January 1, aged 1 year, Henry Havelock, infant son of Mr. William Williamson, Trafalgar-terrace, Monkstown.

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David Towson